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CONTENTS OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT MADE PUBLIC

PA110351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0050 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 10 Sep (EFE) -- The foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central American countries reiterated their governments' willingness to "find a peaceful solution free of all foreign intervention" in their document, "Peace for Central America."

The document issued at the conclusion of the last meeting that the foreign ministers attended in Panama City last weekend was made public today in Bogota by Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo. Ramirez Ocampo presented all the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bogota with copies of the document, which they are to forward to their corresponding governments.

The Colombian foreign minister handed out copies of the agreement in the course of various meetings with the diplomats, who were grouped according to geographic regions. Ramirez Ocampo met first with the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, and Japan. He then received the ambassadors of the Latin American countries and an hour later those of the Socialist bloc.

EFE has learned that the document restates the "commitment to seek respectable and honorable formulas to solve with equality the grave problems that prevail in the region and reiterates the political will of the respective governments." It also emphasizes "mutual guarantees for the national security of each and every one of the states." The document focuses particularly on the need to strengthen Central American integrationist institutions as a means of improving the region's economic and social conditions.

The Colombian foreign minister also met at San Carlos Palace, which houses the Foreign Ministry, with the ambassadors of the countries that will attend the joint meeting of foreign ministers to take place in Costa Rica on 28 and 29 September. The meetings with the ambassadors of the EEC countries, Spain, Portugal, and those of Central America and Contadora focused on the preparations for that meeting, which is expected to give decisive support for the fulfillment of the Contadora proposals for Central America.

FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENT ON CONTADORA MEETING

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Reports

PA080432 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto interviewed in Panama City via telephone by unidentified reporter in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] We have on the telephone Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto who has just come out of the Contadora Group meeting in Panama City. What effects has this meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers with their Central American counterparts had for Nicaragua?

[D'Escoto] I must tell you that the meeting is not completely over yet. I have just briefly come out of the meeting and will soon be returning to it so that we can issue to the national and international press here in the Panama Hilton Hotel the joint communique to made known to the international public what occurred today. Briefly, the Contadora foreign ministers have presented a revised document. That is to say, when they presented the Contadora document to the Central American heads of state some months ago, they indicated that many elements might be missing and were possibly needed in the document and they requested the contribution of all the Central American governments to enrich the document and thus be able to present an improved document.

That is precisely what they have presented today. It is an approximately 52-page document. We did not examine it in detail. The meeting began very late even though it had been scheduled to begin at 0900. Nicaragua was the only country whose foreign minister was present at that time. The rest of the foreign ministers arrived this afternoon. The meeting scheduled for 0900 did not begin until 1700.

When they presented the document, the Contadora foreign ministers explained that they believe that the work undertaken by the technical group to fill the missing sections in the initial document was very fruitful. They said they believe that the revised document was truly enriched by all the contributions. They stressed that the essential thing in this current document is that special care has been taken so as not to in any way sacrifice each Central American state's right to guarantee its own security. They have also been careful to always respect the principle of the sovereignty of each state and nonintervention in internal affairs.

[Reporter] I understand that a meeting was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, by the Honduran, Salvadoran, and Costa Rican foreign ministers. It seems that they arrived in Panama as a bloc. What is your opinion?

[D'Escoto] I don't want to refer to that. I think we should stop commenting on such things. I think it is unfortunate that not everyone was able to arrive at the scheduled hour. The important thing is what is ahead so I leave any other type of speculation to you.

[Reporter] A last question for you Mr Foreign Minister. You have spoken about Contadora's suspicious silence in the face of the aggressions against us by Yankee imperialism. Did our country bring this up in the meeting?

[D'Escoto] Look, I have never spoken of a suspicious silence. When I was asked in a meeting in Managua yesterday or the day before whether Contadora had said anything about the escalation of aggressions against Nicaragua by U.S. imperialism, particularly the latest incidents that culminated with the air attack on Santa Clara, I said that Contadora had not said anything and that I was concerned about the silence. The joint communique does not refer to this because it has to be signed by the nine foreign ministers. However, in the meeting we have held with the Contadora foreign ministers we have broadly discussed this situation.

[Reporter] Thank you Mr Foreign Minister. We have heard Foreign Minister Father D'Escoto from Panama where he is meeting with the Contadora Group.

Colombia's Ocampo: Meeting Positive

PA082328 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Report by Oscar Dominguez from the Convention Center in Cartagena]

[Text] Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, who arrived in Cartagena today to close the meeting of the Group of 77, has vehemently defended the recent meeting of Contadora Group foreign ministers in Panama and stated that the final document approved by his Contadora Group colleagues includes the peremptory commitment to withdraw foreign military forces from Central America.

Colombia Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo arrived after 1000 in Cartagena from Panama, where he met with the other members of the Contadora Group, an organization that Ramirez Ocampo described as the only appropriate and suitable forum to negotiate peace in Central America. The foreign minister said this when asked to comment on criticisms of the peace (?process) in Central America by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge. In a few minutes Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo will close the meeting of the Group of 77 that has been held for the last few days in Cartagena. The conclusions of the meeting will be released in the next few minutes.

Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo commented on the results of the meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers on his arrival at the Crespo airport in Cartagena, capital of Bolivar Department. The foreign minister said they had reached excellent agreements and that few meetings have been as positive as this one. He said that one of the essential points of the document of Panama signed with his Contadora Group colleagues is the one related to disarmament in Central America. The foreign minister [words indistinct] that peace in the region can only be achieved through this means.

Regarding the document that was signed and that will br presented for the consideration of the governments, Ramirez Ocampa said that consensus was reached regarding two of the most controversial points: the internal electoral process in Nicaragua that will culminate with elections in the next few months, and the need to establish a balance of military power in Central America. The foreign minister also said that Contadora is the only means to resolve the situation in Central America and the [words indistinct] for all the countries that sign the agreement. Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo said that skepticism about Contadora's future has been practically eliminated. He added that after this meeting in Panama a process of consultation will begin with the governments, during which the nations involved in the conflict will definitely back or not back the Contadora document. The foreign minister explained that, following the technical phase that Contadora concluded in the last few hours, it is now moving toward a process of political consultations with the various governments that will have to finally approve the Contadora document if they really want to achieve a negotiated peace in Central America. The technical phase is over, the foreign minister said, adding that we are now going to consult with the governments that will have a specified period, to be established soon, to issue their position on the Contadora document which contains the latest formulas to achieve a negotiated peace in Central America. As indicated earlier, the document includes the commitment by all the involved sectors to withdraw foreign military forces from Central America.

This has been a report from the Cartagena Convention Center, where in a few minutes the foreign minister will close the meeting of the Group of 77 that has adopted a number of strategies to improve relations among the developing countries and that has decided to postpone the creation of a bank of the South that would finance a good part of developing countries' exports.

Panama's Ortega on Developments

PA101621 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1218 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran interviewed by News Director Demetrio Olaciregui and unidentified reporter following the closing session of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers in Panama City]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Ortega] The main achievement of this Contadora Group meeting was the end of its technical group consultation phase. We concluded that phase.

The group will now deal with the Contadora document at the foreign minister level. You know that some time ago, specifically in June, the document was presented. Observations were gathered throughout a lengthy period of meeting and consultations. However, we have now presented the area's foreign ministers with a revised document that takes into account the suggestions made along the way. The group set 15 October as the deadline for the foreign ministers to present their final objections and suggestions to the document. Later, a meeting of foreign ministers, not deputy foreign ministers, will be held to adopt the Contadora document as the final document. This means that qualitatively speaking, the Contadora Group process has moved on to a new phase; a phase involving foreign ministers and political decision; not merely technical studies, but a very decisive phase to meet and adopt the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

[Olaciregui] Can we assume that after 15 October there could be another revised document to be presented to the foreign ministers based on what you have just said?

[Ortega] After 15 October, there could be a meeting of foreign ministers to finally adopt the Contadora document.

[Olaciregui] That means that as a result of that an agreement would be signed?

[Ortega] Exactly. A meeting will be held to adopt and sign an agreement.

[Reporter] What are the main political and security points that were revised?

[Ortega] As for the political aspect, we wanted a legally binding document and not only one based on political intention. We wanted to be able to demand compliance to it. We believe that it is important to the area that the political aspects be defined in such a way. As for the security aspect, we are already seeking the reconciliation of all conflicting parties to show that the group is indeed committed to preventing greater military power imbalance and to maintaining a reasonable balance of power. We want to prevent an arms race. In fact, we want a decrease in that arms race. [end recording]

The Panamanian foreign minister said that beginning 24 September, the Contadora Group will make top level contacts at the OAS and at the United Nations. He also said that at the United Nations the Contadora Group received a special order from that world organization's Security Council to solve the Central American conflict. Ortega added that the OAS General Assembly will also receive a report on this peace effort.

PUERTO MADRYN POPULATION REPUDIATES U.S. SHIPS

PY101756 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1355 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Puerto Madryn, Chubut Province, 10 Sep (NA) -- Municipal authorities of this town will not attend any of the ceremonies that the Argentine Navy may organize for the U.S. fleet that is engaged in maneuvers in the South Atlantic. Also, the local Chamber of Industry and Commerce has decided against supplying the ships which will dock at the local port today.

The protest against the presence of U.S. ships has spread throughout the province. It began on Saturday, 8 September, when a multisector commission was organized by politicians, businessmen, and labor union leaders to "repudiate the presence of the Yankee fleet in Golfo Nuevo." This commission asked the national government to "not let the ships in," as their presence would be offensive because of the support which the United States gave Great Britain during the Malvinas war. At noon Sunday, residents marched downtown carrying signs which read: "Argentine dignity cannot be bought with a fistful of dollars," and "Don't let them come in."

Or Sunday afternoon the municipal council met for an extraordinary meeting at the city hall, which was packed with people. During this meeting the council issued a declaration unanimously signed by the Peronist majority, the Radicals, and the Chubut Party. This declaration repudiated the presence of thefleet in Golfo Nuevo and urged the national government to prevent the Marines [in English] from setting foot in town.

Meanwhile, the local Chamber of Industry and Commerce decided "against supplying the fleet" and called upon the citizenry to "put out the lights in their shop windows to indicate the repudiation."

The mayor has explained to the naval authorities of the local port that the municipal officials will not attend any ceremony welcoming the U.S. fleet. The four ships and one submarine which participated in the "Unitas" maneuvers with Chile are scheduled to arrive today.

According to news reports, the Marines [as received] had prohibited Argentine civilian planes from approaching the fleet, prompting an angry protest by military and civilians in Puerto Madryn.

The "Unitas" maneuvers take place every year as part of theInter-American defense plan and involve ships from various countries of the continent. Argentina withdrew from these maneuvers after the war over the Malvinas Islands because of the support the United States gave Great Britain.

Crews Not Allowed To Land

PY110022 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 10 Sep (TELAM) -- The government of Chubut Province tonight reported that as a result of the steps that were taken regarding the presence of U.S. vessels in Puerto Madryn, "the national executive branch has decided not to authorize the landing of the crews in this city, Puerto Madryn."

According to LU-17 Radio Golfo Nuevo of Puerto Madryn, the communique adds that steps are continuing at the national level to seek a definite solution to the case and, therefore, the population is requested to maintain the appropriate order with the assurance that the situation will be resolved, taking into account the concern that has been demonstrated by the population.

2,000 Demonstrate

PY110042 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2346 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Puerto Madryn, Chubut, 10 Sep (DYN) -- One of the U.S. warships that had tied up at the Almirante Storani Pier in this local port had to leave the pier and enter the road of the port due to the hostility of approximately 2,000 demonstrators gathered in the area.

The demonstrators, who were organized by a multisectorial organization of this city, marched to thepier shouting "Get out, Yankees" and "Murderers." They also burned a U.S. flag. Furthermore, the demonstrators forced two trucks that were on the pier to supply the vessels to leave the area.

Despite the tense situation, no incidents took place and the demonstrators began to disperse just after 2030 in complete order.

Ship Withdraws

PY110208 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0001 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 10 Sep (TELAM) -- Due to the repudiation of approximately 2,000 people, the U.S. missile frigate that was tied up in Puerto Madryn was obliged to cast off its moorings and move out to the roads, where three other surface vessels and a submarine that are taking part in the "Unitas XXV" maneuvers are anchored. As the ship was leaving the dock, the demonstrators were repressed with jets of water from the vessel.

Provincial Official Comments

PY110331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0201 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Puerto Madryn, 10 Sep (NA) -- Eduardo Walter, public information secretary of Chubut Province, tonight stressed that the Defense Ministry has given a guarantee to the local authorities that "none of the crew members of the U.S. ships who are participating in the 'Unitas XXV' maneuvers will be allowed to disembark" in this city. Walter made this statement to Radio Mitre when asked about the maneuvers that are being carried out off the coast of Chubut Province that have merited the repudiation of all local political sectors.

The official stated that this afternoon "a large number of demonstrators, mostly young people, women, and children," rallied in front of the dock where a U.S. frigate was moored protesting its presence. "The crowd," he added, "advanced to a cordon of members of the naval prefecture and overran it to reach the end of the dock, where they harassed" the foreign vessel "with various slogans." The demonstrators were carrying blue and white flags and they sang "Argentina, Argentina," but, Walter indicated, "there were no serious incidents." He stated that "the ship's crew quickly cast off and once this operation was over the frigate put 300-400 meters between itself and the dock." This was considered a victory by the demonstrators, who then sang the national anthem and some minutes later left the area, he said.

REPORTAGE ON SHOOTING INCIDENT IN CONGRESS

Economic Officials Office Raided

PY102329 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Sep 84 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Three new raids were carried out yesterday on the law offices of former Economy Ministry Coordinating and Programming Secretary Guillermo Klein after the Buenos Aires bar association deplored a first raid on Wednesday by a Congressional committee which it said violated fundamental principles of the judicial system.

The first raid yesterday was led by Federal Judge Nestor Biondi at the request of the Centre of Legal and Social Studies (CELS) on the basis of press reports that secret papers were found related to the so-called dirty war against left-wing subversion. It was followed by raids ordered by the head of the National Administrative Investigations Board, Ricardo Molinas, and by a Senate committee investigating illicit activities during the former military regime.

A statement issued by the bar association said it "publicly deplores and condemns the serious transgressions which damage our constitutional system, the republican system of government, and the rules on professional secrecy." The statement did not mention Klein by name but detailed Wednesday's events in which "a lawyer who appeared before a Congressional committee was asked for information on the identity of his clients."

The committee was investigating alleged irregularities in the purchase by the government of the Italo-Argentine electric power company in 1979. It also questioned Klein about his former boss, Jose Martinez de Hoz, who was economy minister at the time.

Justicialist member of the committee Julio Ceasar Araoz claimed yesterday Martinez de Hoz might not "bring pressure to bear on his friends in the International Monetary Fund to save his skin in the Italo affair when the IMF is analyzing Argentina's foreign debt."

The lawyers' statement said the committee's questions violated "ethical and legal rules which protect professional secrecy." The statement related how, when the lawyer (Klein) refused to answer, he was delayed in Congress and then sent under arrest to a federal court where a judge after questioning him ordered his release. "Upon arrival at his law offices the lawyer found that the parliamentary committee had raided it without a court warrant and that its members and their aides examined documents, emptied drawers, and confiscated folders, some of which were the defence basis of penal cases," the statement said. "It is really surprising that only a few days after the Lower House passed a law which expressly sanctioned the inviolability of lawyers' professional offices, violations are committed which do not precisely contribute to consolidate the rule of law," the statement added.

Witnesses of yesterday's raid by Judge Biondi said the judge confiscated papers on political parties, human rights organizations, and financial and economic operations carried out by the military regime. They included a biography of 1980 Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel prepared by former Buenos Aires provincial police chief Ramon Camps. Sixteen briefcases were needed to carry away the documents, the eyewitnesses said.

Molinas and the head of the Senate committee, Francisco Villada, after talking with Klein agreed to carry out their own raids jointly to "avoid having to queue up."

Meanwhile, Klein told newsmen the raids were part of a "defamation and hatred campaign launched against the former national authorities." He added: "I am a man of faith and do not fear all this that is happening, But I fear for the Republic." Klein also spoke to a delegation of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo to deny reports that there were secret documents of the Armed Forces on the so-called dirty war against subversion in his office.

Deputy Target of Shots

PY101936 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1919 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA) -- Police sources have leaked that shots fired in the basement of the new annex for the congressional building were apparently aimed at Peronist Deputy Hector Basualdo, one of the members of the legislative committee which is investigating the sale of Italo [power company purchased by the military regime at reportedly a very high cost]. Basualdo was seen through the windows of the building brandishing a 9-mm caliber pistol.

Amid the prevailing confusion, the leader of the Radical Bloc in the Chamber of Deputies, Lesar Jaroslausky, arrived at the building to find out what was happening.

Accuses Financial Fatherland

PY110224 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2026 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (TELAM) -- A few minutes after the attack against him, in which he was unharmed, National Deputy Hector Basualdo (Justicialist Party, Buenos Aires) stated that he was agitated but not scared. He stressed that in no way is he going to be intimidated, and he accused the financial fatherland of carrying out the attack.

He also stated that his attacker was a slim young man wearing a brown lumber jacket, and he indicated that the attack was staged because we have pierced the heart of the financial fatherland. Engineer Alsogaray must clearly understand who he is defending: Dr Klein and Martinez de Hoz.

The congressman added that we are not going to back down. They can kill me, but the members of the committee will continue with the work. I am a representative of the people and it was for this that I was elected. He added: "Let those who attacked me know that we are not alone, we have the support of the people."

ALFONSIN SAID TO BE STUDYING CABINET CHANGES

PY101554 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2204 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA) -- According to newspaper reports published this weekend, President Raul Alfonsin may be studying the possibility of making some changes in the cabinet. The most striking changes would be that Antonio Troccoli may be appointed economy minister and Raul Borras interior minister. These changes would be added to that of the Labor Ministry, since Juan Casella, upon being appointed, said he would resign at the end of October. However, negotiations are going on to make Casella change his mind and have him remain in his post.

In yesterday's issue, the newspaper LA RAZON said that Borras would become interior minister, and that current Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena would become defense minister. According to these speculations, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun would be excluded from the cabinet.

The newspaper CLARIN, much in the same terms, reports rumors of cabinet changes. However, both newspapers say that these reports are only rumors, and CLARIN even added that they were "nonsensical and useless" rumors.

Regarding Labor Minister Juan Casella, CLARIN says he may be replaced by current Under Secretary Ricardo Bigatti, who will be well viewed by Radical youth. However, Casella has his own candidate, Under Secretary Victor Martino. The rumors do not end here, since President Alfonsin is said to have thought of Deputy Balbino Zubirini, head of the congressional Defense Committee, to replace Casella.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES DETAILS OF RIGHTEST COUP PLAN

Death List Published

PY101518 Paris AFP in Spanish 1446 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Government sources reported here today that the rightist coup that was to take place on 8 September, as denounced by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, aimed at murdering Army Commander General Simon Sejas Tordoya and other military chiefs, as well as statesmen and political and labor union leaders.

The following persons were to be killed: Interior Vice Minister Gustavo Sanchez; the leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, Antonio Aranibar Quiroga; pro-Soviet Bolivian Communist Party Congressmen Jorge Kolle and Ramiro Barrenechea; and presidential economic adviser Arturo Nunez del Prado. The union leaders included in the list were: Juan Lechin Oquendo, Simon Reyes, Oscar Salas, Noel Vasquez, Jose Pimentel, Victor Lopez, and Filemon Escobar. The military included in the list were: Generals Gary Prado Salmon and Victor Vargas, as well as Colonels Sergio Osinaga, Ivan Urgel, and Nestor Ruiz Paz, who all favor democracy.

The plot, which was to have ended in a coup, was headed by Colonel Rolando Saravia Ortuno, who has been underground since 30 June when he unsuccessfully tried to overthrow the government and detained President Siles for several hours. The conservative Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, provided the civilian backup for the coup. According to the opinion of Alvarez Plata, the FSB is a party that has always been present in rightist coups.

Howver, FSB leader David Anez said that such accusations are false and that they are meant to be just a smokescreen to hide the collapse of the economic policy of the democratic regime.

These events are happening at the same time that the sixth congress of the Bolivian Labor Federation, COB, is taking place in Cochabamba (in the center of the country). This COB congress may decide on a very radical labor movement line toward the government.

Meanwhile, the Interior Ministry has told AFP that in the last few hours, three FSB members were detained, while other members are expected to be detained in the next few hours in order to definitely dismantle the conspiracy structure organized by the FSB and former Col Saravia Ortuno.

Alvarez Plata Reveals Arrests

PY102018 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has revealed that the only person arrested in connection with the plot that was uncovered and that was to be staged this past weekend is Emilio Carbone, who will be expelled from the country, possibly to Italy. The minister stated that tranquillity reigns throughout the country. Interior Minister Alvarez Plata told Panamericana that there is only one political prisoner in connection with the coup that was be staged this past weekend. That person is Emilio Carbone, an Italian citizen, who wil be expelled from the country because of his connections with drug trafficking and paramilitary groups operating inside the country.

[Begin Alvarez recording] Regarding Carbone, a resolution has been dictated at the Interior Ministry canceling his residence in this country and ordering his expulsion.

[Unidentified reporter] When will he leave...?

[Alvarez interrupts] Whenever the expulsion order is ready. But we are expelling him for one single reason: his direct intervention in the internal political affairs of Bolivia.

[Reporter] Do you know to which country he will go, or is he going to be taken to the border?

[Alvarez] Consultations are being held with the Italian Embassy to see if Italy will agree to receive him. He is an Italian, and so he could travel directly to his country. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] We also arrested a person named Portugal, I believe. He is being questioned and now I will go to learn about his declaration. Then we will tell you what we will do with him.

[Reporter] Are there any more prisoners?

[Alvarez] We have no one else under arrest. [end recording]

Italian Citizen Faces Expulsion

PY102140 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has announced that Italian citizen Emilio Carbone, who is linked to a new-Nazi group in Bolivia called the Lovers of Death [Los Novios de la Muerte], which is a paramilitary group, will be expelled to Italy in the next few days.

FSB Requests Explanation

PY110347 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Excerpt] In a letter addressed to Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] has asked the minister to explain the situation surrounding it regarding the accusations that FSB members are involved in coup plotting. FSB leader Jose Luis Guttierrez has read the letter, which states:

[Begin Guttierrez recording] On Thursday the ministry reported to the people that security agents of this ministry had detected preparations for a coup. Nevertheless, although the Interior Ministry did not identify the political party that is reportedly involved in these preparations, some news media have directly accused my party. In view of these accusations, and to prevent speculation over the political activities being carried out by the FSB, I want to ask the ministry to explain, in compliance with the respect that the political organizations and the people deserve, that the FSB is not involved in the activities denounced by the interior minister. [end recording]

In another passage, the letter addressed to the interior minister warns that if this demand is not met, it will be interpreted as curtailing freedom of expression and the actions of the FSB and the Bolivian people. It concludes by saying that the FSB believes more in justice than in coups, as demonstrated by the writ presented to the superior court on the unconstitutionality of the current government.

PINOCHET ON EFFORTS AGAINST SUBVERSION

PY101940 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] President Pinochet has stated that the institutional process cannot serve subversion or those who seek to return to 1973. Concerning the last call to hold a peaceful protest, Pinochet said that it has been proved again that such protests are synonymous with violence and subversion. He added that it is regrettable to note the irresponsibility of those who promote this kind of act, and that the people who mastermind those acts as well as the terrorists and the promoters of violence who carry them out are equally responsible.

Concerning the persistent attacks against him by the opposition, the president said that because of this attitude by some politicians and taking into account the experience prior to 1973, the government has to make greater efforts to prevent the institutionalization process from turning into a tool for social and labor union politicization. Our prudence in confronting communism and terrorism must not be mistaken for weakness. The chief of state also stated that the government must always prevent the institutionalization from being used by subversive or other groups to cause a return to the situation prevailing before 1973.

Pinochet said that, considering the predetermined objectives and the country's reality, the government has disclosed a program for gradual progress in the political field, a program which, besides promoting the necessary basic consensus for the stabilization of our civic institutions, involves the undertaking of a review of the so-called political laws to achieve the effectiveness of the constitutional legislation on this matter. However, President Pinochet added, the opposition leadership, by distorting the statements made by the government and by raising doubts concerning our intentions, has not contributed to such a gradual progress. On the contrary, in 1983 the country was able to note how some [opposition politicans] repeated the demagogic style which prevailed during the past decades and which so much damaged the political system that prevailed until 1970, a system that was finally led to collapse by the Marxist government.

Pinochet added that the country is again witness to the cynicism, shameless lies, and violence unleashed by the bad politicans of yesterday who were removed from power by the liberating action of 11 September 1973. However, Pinochet added that despite that attitude, the government has fulfilled its duties. In-depth studies of the political laws and related issues have been conducted. Acknowledging proposals made by many sectors, the government has drafted and will continue to draft the appropriate bills, bills that must go through the proper legislative process.

President Pinochet said that the Chileans must clearly realize that nothing will prevent the government from progressing along the institutional path favored by the majority of the citizens. History will also record the negative attitude of the opposition to the detriment of the high interests of the nation. The Chilean people will judge this attitude, Pinochet stressed.

Concerning the possibility for moving up some of the deadlines established by the Constitution, Pinochet said that those who have aspirations for playing a political role must understand this: The full institutionalization calls for responsibility and a new style of public performance.

Whether the opponents believe it or not, reality proves that Chile today is not the same country it was 12 or more years ago. There has been a renovation of ideas. There is an awareness that democracy is much more than an election. It is known that freedom goes beyond political freedom alone. The value of intermediate bodies is acknowledged and a call is made that they act autonomously. Private free enterprise is recognized and is valuable, and personal efforts, as a means of progress, are recognized.

Pinochet also said that the anticommunist stand of the Chilean people has been strengthened and that ambiguity concerning Marxism and its factions is being rejected. These ideas are borne by the majority of Chileans. He added that most Chileans reject stale schemes and oppose the repetition of a political style that succumbed to communism. We will continue working in the coming years with this majority of Chileans. The ideal that gave rise to 11 September must be further strengthened. That task covers not only the political field but also the economic and social ones. In this regard, President Pinochet added, the possibility of changing a few constitutional deadlines, besides not being essential, was simply mentioned as such, as a possibility, as an eventuality. Therefore, we have a right and we are fulfilling our duty by deciding, for very good reasons, that such a possibility was just that, a possibility, at least so far. He stated that the matter of the deadlines is something that rests on the government's will. It is a constitutional matter and one must be convinced of the need for proposed changes in the Constitution, and there must be very good reasons for making them. So far, Pinochet said there can be no other reasons but those designed to satisfy some politicians who eagerly seek electoral activities. These politicians are incapable of finding concrete solutions for the country's problems, solutions which do not seem to be sufficient.

Concerning the experience gathered in 1983, Pinochet said that there is a positive side to it since the style and the performance of the military government could be effectively compared with those of some of its opponents, and this experience also allowed the clear rejection of demagoguery and petty politics by the majority of citizens.

In addition, Pinochet stated that the government is making progress but that there are some people who cannot overcome a regressive attitude, the petty politicians of yesterday who are on the wrong stage. There is no room for the bad politicians of yesterday on the present scene unless they basically change their behavior and style. Regarding the last point, he feels that it would be something very difficult to achieve but he has confidence in the younger generation.

Concerning the current political situation, President Pinochet said that at this time we see different groups which continue with their strategy, disregarding [constitutional] deadlines, a strategy dictated by Moscow and which is aimed at preventing the institutional development of the country by using armed insurgency, terrorism, and violence as tools for political action. This is a well-known strategy that will always be countered and repudiated by Chileans. It is absurd to think that such a strategy will succeed in Chile since there is nothing more alien to the national sentiment than the utilization of these criminal tactics. On the other hand, Pinochet stated, a non-Marxist opposition that is allied with Marxists is active and also joins, knowingly or unknowingly, violence and agitation, something which reduces the support from the citizenry as time passes.

Pinochet recalled that he had recently stated that he was unwilling to repeat the action that took place on 11 September [1973], but that in case the situation arises again under similar circumstances he would not hesitate to act as he did 11 years ago. By making this statement, all I did was to reaffirm my vow for the cause for which we are struggling, he said. Pinochet also said that the Armed Forces and the forces of order will never permit the freedom and the sovereignty of Chile to be threatened.

CANADIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY PUDAHUEL RESIDENTS

PY101851 Paris AFP in Spanish 1828 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Canadian Embassy in Chile was today occupied by nine persons who want the killers of Father Andre Jarlan, shot to death in the La Victoria neighborhood during the national protest against General Augusto Pinochet's administration on 4 September, brought to court. The group is made up of four women, four men, and a minor who live in the Pudahuel shantytown in western Santiago. The occupants of the embassy delivered a communique to the Canadian diplomats asking for the release of persons arrested in Pudahuel over the last few weeks. They also asked the Canadian officials to deliver the communique to the United Nations and the OAS.

Occupiers Leave Peacefully

PY102058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1952 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Canadian Embassy this afternoon disclosed that the nine persons who tried to occupy the embassy premises in Santiago have left the building without incident. The first statement, issued by the occupiers themselves, stated that their action was aimed at demanding that the Chilean authorities expedite the investigations to arrest the murderers of French priest Andre Jarlan, who was murdered a week ago during the last protest against General Pinochet's government.

The group of occupiers, who belong to the committee that is struggling for the life of Pudahuel neighborhood, also said that they are demanding the release of several leaders of that neighborhood on the outskirts of Santiago as well as the intervention of the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

However, an official of the Canadian Embassy told AFP that the embassy was never occupied and that the group left the building 45 minutes later. While in the building, they met with officials of the Canadian Consulate.

ORGANIZERS OF PROTEST TO BE TAKEN TO COURT

PY102222 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Interior Ministry attorney Humberto Neuman has disclosed that his ministry has filed a writ against the organizers of the recent protest. Neuman stated that the charges were filed against certain political and union leaders who organized the protests held on 4 and 5 September and violated the State Security Law.

[Begin Neuman recording] Specifically, this writ has been filed against Enrique Silva Cimma, Mario Sharpe, Gabriel Valdez Subercaceaux, Manuel Bustos Huerta, Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, Raul Montesino, (Fanny Pollarolo), Manuel Almeyda, (Luis Barria), and Juan Claudio Reyes. As I have already stated, each of them represent [words indistinct] political or labor organizations. [end recording]

Humberto Neuman also said that the court has been asked to try all these persons under State Security Law No 12927.

Leaders Will Answer Charges

PY110011 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The 10 members of the opposition against whom the Interior Ministry has filed a writ have stated that they will wait to see what action the court will take. This was disclosed by Mario Sharpe, president of the so-called Democratic Alliance. The writ has been filed against the organizers of the last so-called peaceful protest, which only resulted in death and destruction.

Mario Sharpe said that they will appear before the court to explain what they did and that they are only waiting to be summoned to do so. Moreover, Sharpe stated that despite the deaths and damage to public and private property, the Democratic Alliance will maintain the [word indistinct] mobilization and that decisions on future actions will be taken later on. When asked whether they will insist on new protests, Sharpe said that this decision will be subjected to [words indistinct] but refused to disclose further details.

RESTRICTIONS PLACED ON OPPOSITION MAGAZINES

PY110245 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0036 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- The opposition magazines CAUCE, ANALISIS, PASI, and the weekly FORTIN MAPOCHO today received orders not to publish "any type" of photographs or any information on the national protest on their front pages. This decision was made by General Rene Vidal Basauri, chief of the emergency zone, who after disclosing the legal measures stated that according to Resolution 19, the aforementioned publications "will have to restrict their contents to written articles and are prohibited from publishing images of any kind." The resolution also states that they "will only be able to publish information on the so-called protests in their middle pages."

On the other hand, the military chief himself today lifted the ban on the newscasts of Radio Cooperativa from Santiago.

PROTEST COMMAND MAY SEEK 2D DEMONSTRATION

PY102248 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The National Protest Mobilization Command today stated that it is studying the possibility of calling for another day of protest on a date to be determined. This was announced during a press conference granted by Petroleum Workers Union leader Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, one of the members of the Executive Committee of the Command.

[Begin Di Giorgio recording] We are studying the possibility of calling for a new protest. The general feeling among democratic sectors is not to be intimidated by the violence and repression unleashed by the government. We will continue struggling to recover our freedom. [end recording]

We are not going to give up the ground gained by the people with so much sacrifice, the union leader added.

Jaime Cataldo, a representative of the Socialist bloc, stated that the Command will continue promoting partial protest actions. He added that the Command has urged all citizens not to listen to the radio and television program that will be broadcast nationally on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the military coup.

AIRLINES GIVEN LIST OF EXILES NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY081536 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has disclosed at La Moneda Palace that the government has given all airlines a list of those Chilean citizens living in exile who are not entitled to return to the country. He said that the list had been given to the airlines but that it would not be disclosed to the public.

[Begin Jarpa recording] The problem is that if we disclose this list to the public it will harm those persons on it who are working outside Chile and it will also harm those persons not on it who have managed to receive a subsidy in their alleged role as political refugees. Therefore, there is no need to publish the list that has already been given to the airlines to use as a guide. Right now there are about 4,900 persons who are not entitled to return to the country, without a prior consultation. [end recording]

This list has has also been sent to Interpol, which will be in charge of preventing the persons on it from returning to the country. The number of persons living in exile and who are not entitled to return to Chile amounts to approximately 4,900.

FOREIGN MINISTER: BEAGLE ACCORD TO BE DELAYED

PY101750 Paris AFP in Spanish 0434 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that current talks between President Augusto Pinochet and other members of the Chilean military junta will delay the signing of the final accord over the Beagle conflict. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that "they have yet to state their position, therefore I believe that the agreement we are awaiting will not take place just yet." He explained that the Chilean bureau for the mediation has drafted a document which includes all the items on which no agreement has yet been reached. These items have been analyzed at the highest level. He added that next week this bureau will submit its final report to the chief executive and probably to the government junta as well. Once the briefing is over and the president of the nation reaches a decision, it will be possible to continue talks with Argentina to come up with a positive solution, Del Valle said. He indicated that once an agreement is reached with the Argentine Government on the status of each of the pending items, the delegations of the two countries will travel to Rome to sign the final accord. The exact procedure has not been established yet, he added. Recently the Chilean foreign minister forecast that the final accord could be signed before the end of the year and indicated that the most appropriate date would be mid-October on the occasion of His Holiness John Paul II's anniversary as head of the Catholic Church.

FINANCE MINISTER ON PROBLEM OF FOREIGN DEBT

PY102318 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 10 Sep 84

[By Manuela Robles]

[Text] The problem of the foreign debt is so important that it requires preferential treatment, and therefore significant government involvement. As someone has said, this problem is too important to be dealt with by finance ministers alone.

This was stated by Chilean Finance Minister Luis Escobar Cerda on returning from Miami, where he participated in a congress of the Latin American and U.S. Chambers of Commerce.

For as long as this problem is not solved at the political level, Escobar stated, domesti savings will continue deteriorating, and the amount of savings and investments, as well as the living standard, will remain at low levels. I reiterate this, he added, because the U.S. Government insists on not intervening and tells us: You must reach an agreement directly with the banks; we will not meddle. Escobar said that Chile is not negotiating on the foreign debt due in 1985 or that of the coming years. We are only making preliminary contacts, talking mainly with the U.S. banks. He said that preliminary contacts have also been made with European bankers and creditors of the Chilean private sector, and that talks must also be held with the IMF.

Escobar said that he will participate in the annual IMF meeting to be held on 20 September, and he expects to reach some sort of agreement with the intergovernment financial organization. An IMF delegation is expected to arrive in Chile in October, and the formal talks with the banks will reportedly begin in November. Escobar Cerda also said that he held a meeting with U.S. Agriculture Deputy Assistant Secretary John Bode and that he received the keys of the city of Miami, while the news coming from Chile was not very good.

SOCIALIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON UNITY OF LEFT

LD031852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1325 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- The Chilean Socialist Party is striving to achieve national unity among all opponents of the dictatorship. This was stated by Clodomiro Almeyda, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, on Monday in a press interview in Berlin.

The fifth plenum of the party which recently took place illegally in Chile appealed to all democratic forces to act jointly, irrespective of all existing differences of view, in order to end the dictatorship. The participants in the plenum affirmed the policy of the Socialist Party to do everything to strengthen the unity of the left, Almeyda emphasized.

The plenum saw the foundation of the Popular Democratic Movement, in which the Chilean Communist Party and other organizations are united, as a significant step on the path to joint action by the democratic forces. The national days of protest against the regime proved the willingness of the mass to fight for the fall of the dictatorship, Clodomiro Almeyda emphasized.

The Chilean Socialists support the struggle of the masses against the dictatorship and for the democratic rights of the people with all their strength. With resolve they will take part with all democrats in the protest actions which have been planned for Tuesday and Wednesday by the national command.

BRIEFS

CODELCO PROFITS -- Mines Minister Samuel Lira Ovalle has reported that Codelco, the copper corporation, made a net profit of $80 million in the first half of 1984. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Aug 84 PY]

PRESIDENT, DEFENSE MINISTER EXCHANGE MESSAGES

PA070422 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today publicly recognized the Armed Forces' self-sacrificing role in the peace process. The head of state sent a letter to Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa, saying that self-sacrifice is not a sign of weakness. He also points out that the government has a [word indistinct] to seek peace through dialogue and to challenge the recalcitrant enemies of this peace.

Defense Minister General Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa sent a reply to President Betancur, asserting that the military corps will defend to the last man, the Constitution. The defense minister also said: We have no other ambition but to remain faithful to our pledge of allegiance. We are proud of our past and we have full confidence in our future.

BETANCUR SEEKS AREA LINK WITH SPAIN, PORTUGAL

PA081747 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0859 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur has proposed the creation of a large organization for political and economic integration that will link the people of Latin America with Spain and Portugal. In a statement to EFE today, Betancur proposed that all heads of state of this organization meet every 4 years and that foreign and finance ministers meet periodically to ensure the organization's consolidation.

Betancur made the statement, which will be published in EFE's annual Latin American publication NUESTRO MUNDO at the end of the year. The publication will also contain a detailed description of the current situation in all of these countries, as well as interviews with and statements by chiefs of state and government in all Spanish-speaking countries, the United States, Portugal, Brazil, Israel, and the Philippines.

As an initial step, the president believes that "a special relationship could be established by ALADI with Spain and Portugal."

"The Latin American community of nations," Betancur noted, "would be united in confronting certain problems such as the foreign debt and international protectionism. Both the presidency and the location of the meetings could be rotated."

In Betancur's opinion, progress is being made toward this goal of integration: "The unity of Latin American capital cities within the framework of the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, which should certainly have international significance, is a positive example of this."

The EFE annual publication, which covers 300 topics per country, will be edited by Espasa Calpe and represents a research and information effort within the framework of the activities of the fifth centennial of the discovery of America.

BRIEFS

IMPORT-EXPORT DATA -- Colombia's National Administrative Department of Statistics, DANE, has reported that between January and May of 1984 Colombian exports rose 13.9 percent as compared to exports for the same period in 1983, increasing from $1.397 billion while imports dropped from $1.948 billion to $1.717 billion. [Text] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 4 Sep 84 p 1 PA]

BELAUNDE TO VISIT UN, MAY MEET WITH REAGAN

PY102204 Paris AFP in Spanish 1706 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry announced here today that he may meet with U.S. President Ronald Reagan during his visit to New York, where he will address the United Nations on the sensationalist foreign compaign against Peru.

Belaunde, who will leave Peru on 27 September and will deliver his message to the United Nations the following day, said that he will show that in Peru, as in the rest of the world, there is a balance between the positive and negative. He will demonstrate the historical truth that the positive greatly outweighs the negative.

After reiterating his recent charge of an international comspiracy against Peru formed by terrorists and drug traffickers in cooperation, Belaunde criticized the macabre pictures published throughout the world of people killed in the emergency zones of the Ayacucho, Apurimac, and Huancavelica Departments.

The president condemned the false, unfair, and mean accusation against the Navy, which has been made responsible for the deaths of those found in a common grave. He particularly referred to the common graves recently found in Pucayacu (red blood in Quechua) in Huanta Province of Ayacucho Department, where 50 unidentifiable bodies were found and where a unit of marines is stationed.

BELAUNDE COMMENTS ON TERRORISM, ELECTIONS

PY101509 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0145 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] President Belaunde Terry today dismissed the idea that the terrorists now in jail will be considered political prisoners. He said that terrorists are criminals who cannot be compared to persons who were held in the Fronton [prison near Lima] out of loyalty to their ideals, adding that he cannot hold a dialogue with terrorists.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] You have said that going to the Fronton for political reasons was a motive for pride. The terrorists of Shining Path consider themselves as political militants....

[Belaunde interrupting] Terrorists are criminals and cannot be compared to persons who were taken to Fronton because of their loyalty to their ideals. The terrorists are taken to Fronton for destroying public property or killing someone. This comparison would bring dishonor on the Peruvian leaders jailed at Fronton because of their ideals, not because they had committed any crime. [end recording]

The president also expressed his support for the call for unification of democratic forces.

[Begin recording] [Belaunde] This is very clear. The American Revolutionary Popular Alliance [APRA] already has its candidate who will go to the finish line. He is a candidate that brings hope to the APRA and concern to others. The United Left certainly will have a candidate. The other forces, Popular Action, Popular Christian Party, and perhaps the one headed by General Morales Bermudez, who cannot be called a dictator because as head of a de facto government he called the country to elections and he deserves the nation's recognition...this is a very special case. I personally believe that these three movements can unite into one, that is, a transitory union to confront two other strong candidates.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President: We have 35 days to register presidential candidates. You said that these parties could unite, but they must have a single head. Who should that head be?

[Belaunde] This question requires deep analysis. A movement of unity cannot be made behind any personality, but behind the principle of unification.

[Reporter] Perhaps someone like Vargas Llosa?

[Belaunde] It is not impossible, it is not impossible. He is a very qualified person. But the choice can be anyone in the three political groups or parties or an independent candidate. However, if this cannot be done, the process will continue according to plan. We will proceed with the first round of the election as planned. We are not concerned about this point, because we have a standard-bearer who is an authentic leader of our own party. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER DENIES ARMED FORCES REARMAMENT

PY061647 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces minister, the interior minister, and the chief of the Armed Forces Joint Command today submitted a detailed report to the Senate National Defense Committee on the repression of terrorism in the emergency zone and in other areas of the country.

After meeting with the Senate committee, reporters tried to speak with War Minister Major General Oscar Noel. However, he courteously declined to comment on reports datelined from Brazil on the alleged Peruvian military dependence on the USSR and on the alleged accelerated Peruvian rearmament.

Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca agreed to talk with reporters.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What can you tell us about the Brazilian [words indistinct] saying that Peru may be preparing for war against Ecuador and Chile and that Peru may be buying Soviet weapons?

[Percovich] These reports are totally groundless. Our policy has been to provide the Armed Forces and the police with equipment within our own possibilities and in keeping with the circumstances. We have done nothing extraordinary, and there are neigher new nor unscheduled purchases. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER DEPARTS FOR ARGENTINA

PY071832 Paris AFP in Spanish 1557 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca informed journalists at Lima's international airport that he was departing for Buenos Aires on a private 3-day trip.

He also stated that he is waiting for an answer from Spain, France, and other European countries regarding the favorable propaganda on the Shining Path group that is being disseminated in those countries. He added that the perpetrators who printed a large quantity of false Peruvian money in Colombia and the persons who were to receive it are being sought.

PRESIDENT LUSINCHI DETAILS ECONOMIC RECOVERY PLAN

PA101920 Caracas Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 10 Sep 84

[President Jaime Lusinchi speech to the nation from Caracas -- live]

[Excerpts] For the first time in several years the country has a goal; trust is being recovered; the public finances are in order; stable points of reference have been fixed for our economy; the early signs of greater production are visible. In other countries these achievements are obtained at the cost of serious social and political disturbances; fortunately, we are achieving them in peace and through dialogue.

We cannot deny, however, that some friction has emerged, but if we look at this friction from the proper perspective, it is only part of a fund of anecdotes that will be used to write the history of an international task, an effort for recovery that the government is obliged to fulfill. Because of this, we will not waste our efforts on small confrontations, but will continue on our planned route and will unhesitatingly fulfill the mandate given to us by the Venezuelan people on that historical day last 4 December. We will listen to constructive criticisms, correcting ourselves when we have to, but fully aware of the historically important task on our hands, which cannot be endangered for our own personal interests or immediate concerns.

We have to build and face the future. For this, we must start with reality, we must fully understand the dimensions of the crises that we inherited, and the efforts that we are making to overcome them. Our country has experienced the contradiction that while the national treasury's income increased, its expenses also increased much more than allowable or advisable due to the volume of its income. The consequences are obvious, and they hit hard.

This country has spent more than it could afford, to the point where distortions have taken on a structural character. A disproportionate deficit has accumulated, and the public debt, internally and externally, has risen to unbearable levels. In the last 5 years, the price of a barrel of oil has tripled. This increase generated an income of 244 billion bolivares. This resource was enough and I would say more than enough to reestablish the internal [words indistinct] required by the country. However, unexplainably [words indistinct] the public debt which, in 1979 was 82 billion bolivares, increased to almost 200 billion bolivares, which means that it more than doubled. Figures such as these would not be so dramatic if it were not for the circumstance that the economy, far from being stimulated, became stagnant, and then later regressed.

Statistics show that during the last 5 year period, the gross domestic product [GDP] or the sum of the properties and services produced in the country was reduced by 5.1 percent, equivalent to an average annual decrease of 1 percent. Meanwhile, the population's growth during that same period was 16 percent, equivalent to an annual increase of 3 percent. Therefore, the GDP per inhabitant, decreased by 19.7 percent between 1978 and 1983, which means that the product per inhabitant decreased by 4.1 percent each year during the past 5 year.

These indications clearly establish that to recover the 1978 GDP levels per inhabitant, if the population continues to grow at the same rate, and this certainly will be the rate for some time, the GDP will have to grow during the 1984-1988 period by 41.6 percent. This would mean an annual growth of 7.2 percent, utopian [words indistinct]. These figures have never been achieved during any other government.

Another alarming factor was the state in which we received the public institutions. For example, the nonfinancial institutions in 1983 had a deficit of 18,856 billion bolivares, a scandalous figure. This emphasizes the magnitude of the actions that we have to carry out in order to recover the levels of well-being sustained 6 years ago. The deplorable state of health services, education, and the public services of water, electricity, sanitation, transportation, and telephones, constitute another index that represents the deterioration of the Venezuelan's living conditions, as a result of squandering, fraud, and negligence. Recovery will not be easy and this is one of the most complex challenges we will have to face.

It has been my government's undeniable will to advance toward the reorganization and recovery of our economic situation. We have been cautious because we know that only by correcting the existing imbalance will we achieve a solid and permanent recovery. However, it is only to the extent that we correct the situation that it will be possible to advance firmly toward the reactivation of production. We have already taken the first steps in this direction, which will be complemented and progressively reinforced through the fulfillment of the actions stated in the law of economic measures of public interests, as well as other efforts to stimulate productive activity and employment that are currently underway.

As one of the priorities demanded by reality, our program, and our commitment, the government has defined a line of action leading to the reactivation of agriculture and industry through rational substitution of imports and promotion of exports.

We have begun to carry out new investments with well-founded expectations of progress. All of this has been carried out simultaneously with the correction of the imbalance of the balance of payments, the elimination of the fiscal deficit, and the stabilization of the exchange market within a framework in which international reserves have been defended and the raising of prices has been kept under control, which would inevitably accompany the devaluation that to a great extent we have only formalized. To clean up public finances we have regularized the public debt, externally as well as internally, eliminated unproductive spending, and initiated a process of reorganization and liquidation of the public institutions that were a structural cause of the imbalance. At this time, I will not make any special announcements on the foreign debt, but I want to take advantage of this opportunity to stress the efforts we have made to reorganize and clarify our ideas on the process of renegotiation.

Regarding our internal debt, mechanisms for its payment have been created through the adoption of economic and financial measures to the benefit of public interest, which have already begun to take effect, and are undoubtedly an important base for the reorganization of the country's economy, and which will contribute to the gradual, progressive, and orderly growth of our monetary liquidity.

Of special significance have been political definitions regarding the private foreign debt. The national government has established a mechanism within the framework of a social pact for its acknowledgement and payment, and it has advanced in the recording of this debt within a laborious process that will conclude before the end of the year, in order to clear away that factor of uncertainty created by the erratic, hesitant, and irresolute policies of the past: It will now fall to the private sector to face its obligations, without guarantees from the national government, which is appropriate in a mixed system where private businessmen are expected to face the risks they have assumed, without the intervention of the state's paternalistic hand.

Our oil industry has again become financially strong and is being handled professionally by its highest-ranking executives. We Venezuelans can be sure that the damage inflicted on our oil industry, which belongs to everyone, has already been repaired.

The reorganization and reorientation of current public expenditure has not been easy due to the budget's inflexibility. Budget obligations were surprisingly high. These obligations limit the government's ability to restore the economy through public investments. Nevertheless, we have made efforts which have proved fruitful. We have reduced and rescheduled current public expenses and operating costs of state enterprises by 4.2 billion so far. We are determined to maintain this policy of austerity in next year's budget and reverse the fateful trend, which became even more severe during the previous term where expenses increased while investments dropped in the public sector. This contributes to a large extent to the deterioration of production and employment.

It seems as though all the mistakes of the past have been crystallized in Venezuela's public administration organization. Therefore, a massive reorganization is necessary. All our efforts are aimed at this. This reform would make the state productive and efficient.

Unfortunately, the squandering has not been the result solely of poor organization. We have to consider corruption in various sectors of the administration as well, which has become a serious threat to public morality.

The national government must follow a sound pricing policy that, while stimulating agricultural and industrial production, will not allow the overall result to be the deterioration of the people's standard of living. The problem becomes even more complex when the impact of the Venezuelan currency devaluation is considered, since domestic production requires imported raw materials which were formerly purchased at the rate of 4.30 bolivares to the dollar. The current rate is 7.50 bolivares to the dollar. The net result of this devaluation is a higher price for imported products and those manufactured in the country with raw materials from abroad. This is a clear, inescapable fact.

In view of this situation, the fundamental question is not how to increase some prices, the raising of which is the result of economic realities beyond our control, but rather how to alleviate the increase in the cost of living. Our expected answer to this problem is twofold: First, to increase the productivity of public and private enterprises that can and should reduce their costs through increased production; and second, and this is fundamental, to create jobs in the country.

Venezuela's basic problems have always been masked and put off because of demands by demogogues and the lack of a true political will. To the extent that these obstacles are overcome it will possible to experience a new period of expansion where a significant reduction of joblessness can occur without incurring inflation, which would cancel out the benefits we have been attaining in production and exports. Hence our stance. I repeat, hence our stance.

In the construction sector, we reorganized the housing market and established new formulas for subsidizing the purchase of houses for low-income families. We have been considering the implementation of a program for the purchase of cold houses by public workers through the channeling of and support for the funds they have in their savings.

A public works program will be implemented on medium-term basis. The works will be completed according to their respective priorities. The program contemplates the (?carrying out) of planned projects in accordance with their respective importance for the country, as related to the maintenance and completion of the basic infrastructure and the satisfaction of the most pressing needs. Each of these works is to be planned realistically with regard to cost, and social responsibilities will be established as well.

Our production system is too dependent on factors from abroad. Uncontrolled expansion might result in an uncontrolled demand that would put excessive pressure on our balance of payments, thus contributing to the deterioration of international reserves and jeopardizing our currency again.

The recovery process has been carefully chosen because such a process must be in accordance with a sound domestic production structure. Regarding this recovery, measures have been taken aimed at stimulating agricultural and industrial supply. Regarding the stimulation of agricultural supply, despite financial limitations a series of measures long-awaited by peasants have been adopted. In the course of a few months more fields were cultivated; the agricultural sector debt was refinanced; the purchase of fertilizers was subsidized -- their price had risen enormously and almost no fertilizers were being used anymore -- more commercial bank resources were made available for the financing of agricultural activities; significant financial resources were given the Agricultural-Livestock Development Bank, Bandagro, with a similar purpose; institutional measures were also taken in order to strengthen the participation of state organizations responsible for the sector; and commercialization problems were discussed.

We will immediately devote our best efforts to fostering investment projects aimed at extending our production capacity in priority sectors; maintaining the existing infrastructure; extending social, educational, and health programs; aiding the recovery of the housing sector; and reorganizing public administration and services.

At the end of these past 7 months of government we have been able to determine the size and complexity of the problems we are facing. Our welfare will now depend on efforts and sacrifices, not only by the government but by each one of us as well. We are creating conditions so that the sacrifices we are demanding of Venezuelans can be effective in order to leave behind the confusion and discouragement that led us to stagnation and recession. We have advanced in this direction, and with the cooperation of all Venezuelans we will succeed in establishing in a short time the prosperous and just Venezuela we all long for.

DE LA MADRID ON SIMILARITIES, TIES WITH SFRY

FL102226 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican President Miguel do la Madrid has said Mexico and Yugoslavia have very similar economic difficulties, which are part of the general problems suffered by developing countries due to the economic crisis. In an interview with the Belgrade daily POLITIKA, De la Madrid discussed measures the two countries are taking to overcome these difficulties, He said a determined stabilization plan is the only correct response to current economic challenges.

Referring to the present Central American crisis, the Mexican president emphasized the Contadora Group's efforts to find a negotiated solution to the problems.

De la Madrid underscored the deep friendship between Mexico and Yugoslavia and said the struggle for independence, peace, and fair international economic cooperation are common to the foreign policy of both nations. The Mexican president announced in the interview that during his term there would be an official visit to Yugoslavia, although he gave no further details.

SILVA HERZOG ANNOUNCES RESTRUCTURING OF DEBT

FL081848 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0027 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog announced here today that the Mexican Government has reached an agreement with 500 foreign creditor banks to restructure $48.5 billion of its foreign debt. The amount restructured, equivalent to about half of Mexico's total foreign debt of $90 billion, was to come due between 1985 and 1990. The new payment terms for this sum are extended 14 years, until 1994 and 1996, with substantially lower interest rates. Silva Herzog said that Mexico was able to obtain the elimination of the quota that banks usually charge for renegotiation and that the loan is based on the London Interbank Rate (LIBOR) instead of the U.S. prime rate. The renegotiation includes $23 billion that comes due between August 1982 and December 1984, which had already been renegotiated in an earlier negotiation, $20 billion that originally came due between 1985 and 1990, and $5 billion of the junbo [in English] credit granted in 1983. The finance secretary added that according to the restructuring plan, the country will not pay any of the principal in 1985, $250 million in 1986, $500 million in 1987, and $1 billion in 1988, the last year of President De la Madrid's administration.

PEMEX DIRECTOR REPORTS TO PRESIDENT DE LA MADRID

FL010430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Villahermosa, Mexico, 7 Sep (NOTIMEX)-- Mario Ramon Beteta, director of Mexican Petroleum, today pledged before President Miguel De la Madrid to increase productivity, renovate the administration, and rigidly control the expenses of the enterprise. During the third meeting of the Commission for the Development of Petroleum Areas in the State of Tabasco (Codezpet) in the southeastern part of the country, the official affirmed that the highest sense of honesty and clean administration will be observed in carrying out those actions to make PEMEX a public enterprise of which the Mexicans can be proud. Mexican Petroleum Institute Director Jose Luis Garcia said the country has proven reserves in the State of Veracruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, which assure domestic consumption for the next 50 years. He noted that there are 72 billion barrels of oil in the country's oil fields and that daily exploitation amounts to 2.7 million barrels, which allows for sufficient quantities of oil for Mexico's consumption.

ILLUECA'S MESSAGE ON ANNIVERSARY OF TREATIES

PA080306 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties today, President Jorge Illueca said that the date is already registered in the book of the nation's memorable days, and established the date for the culmination of a phase in the long journey of the Panamanian people toward the goal of having a sovereign and independent state. In his message commemorating the anniversay of the treaties, President Illueca said that period from the percent to the year 2000 will be difficult, as are all transition periods, and that it will be even more difficult because we are currently facing a profound general crisis. He added that national unity is the only way to guarantee our ability to accomplish our work today, and to be able to carry out efficiently the responsibilities that we must assume tomorrow, which is already our present. In concluding his message, President Illueca proclaims that our patriotic slogan today is unity above everything else, unity above sectarian interests, and collective faith in a better future for the Panamanian nation.

ARDITO BARLETTA VIEWS FUTURE ADMINISTRATION

PA082204 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Panamanian president-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta said on a program broadcast by a Venezuelan television station that as of 11 October all Panamanian democratic institutions will be fully in force. He added that his duty and commitment to the Panamanian people is to give these institutions the necessary vigor, within a real spirit of national conciliation, so that democracy can function as the means to solve our problems and so that our people can return to the path of development. During an interview for the "Good Morning, Venezuela" program, Ardito Barletta replied to a question on the changes to be promoted by his government as follows:

[Begin Ardito Barletta recording] In the political aspect, we will promote a return to an active role by all the democratic institutions, in other words a government in which there is a balance between the three government branches, so that brought interaction and public debate we can seek solutions to our problems. This is the fundamental change. There will be changes in economic policy, in order to try to adjust our reality to international reality and in order to return to the path of growth and development. We will, of course, maintain the permanent spirit that characterized the efforts undertaken by General Torrijos in the sense that we will seek social development and greater participation by our people in the country's development and in political and institutional life. We will also maintain our national and mature spirit in order to continue struggling to consolidate our independence and internal peace among all Panamanians. To this end we are retaining the best from the past and, in view of our new reality, incorporating our people's demands in the political, social, and economic fields, together with a change in course, in order to move our country forward. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES CHIEF ADMITS 'ELECTORAL MISTAKES'

PA080400 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Sep 84 p 12

[Text] Panama (AP) -- The Panamanian Armed Forces commander in chief has admitted that there were "electoral mistakes" during the recent presidential elections. Commander in Chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who heads the 15,000-man Panamanian Armed Forces told the ASSOCIATED PRESS, however, that "mistakes" are unavoidable in tropical countries' political life and that the election results will not be changed.

Noriega asserted: "An electoral mistake is one thing and a trick is quite another. A trick would have been denounced and a big scandal would have ensued. Electoral mistakes occur in all of these tropical countries' democracies. What occurred was an electoral mistake, a consequence of the society's idiosyncrasies."

According to official results, Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who will assume office as president on 11 October, triumphed during the country's first direct elections since 1968 by the narrow margin of 1,713 votes out of a total of 500,000.

Noriega insisted: "Ardito Barletta won. Ardito Barletta has to assume office, according to the law and the Constitution. I don't see why Ardito Barletta can't assume office."

Ardito Barletta, political heir to deceased strong man Omar Torrijos, enjoyed the support of the military and the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD.

During the past few weeks, however, rumors have circulated saying that Ardito Barletta does not have sufficient support from the PRD and that he will not succeed in taking office. Noriega attributed such rumors to the Panamanians' "fruitful minds" and the "frustration of those defeated" during the electoral process.

In response to charges of electoral fraud made by the opposition, Noriega insisted that "an electoral mistake is one thing and a trick is quite another. A trick would have been denounced and a big scandal would have ensued."

He did not explain what he meant by "electoral mistake," but said that "this mistake lies in the law itself. The elctoral law is not perfect and this permitted mistakes. This mistake was taken advantage of by political strategists."

Noriega added that the elections were as honest as an imperfect system would have allowed. "Should there have been a majority of votes for Dr Arnulfo Arias, no one would have taken the victory away from him."

Arias, 83, has been Panama's president three times, only to be deposed by the military all three times.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR -- Silvio Hector Neumann, Argentina's ambassador to Panama, visited President Jorge Illueca to say goodbye as his assignement in Panama has ended. Ambassador Neumann has been transferred to the embassy in Trinidad and Tobago. [Summary] [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 22 Aug 84 p 7 B PA]

BANGLADESH, ARGENTINE ENVOYS -- The new ambassadors of Bangladesh, Lieutenant General Khwaja Wasiuddin, who is also his country's permanent representative to the United Nations; and of Argentina, Dr Alberto Ricardo Day, have presented their creditials to President Dr Jorge Illueca. [Summary] [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Sep 84 p 8 B PA]

HONDURAN, NICARAGUAN ENVOYS REAFFIRM PEACE GOALS

FL101320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2015 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 8 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Honduran Ambassador to Mexico Ricardo Arturo Pineda Milla has stated that Honduras is willing to order the immediate departure of all military advisers from its territory if the other nations of Central American will do the same. Interviewed during the reception that the Embassy of Brazil gave to commemorate its national holiday, the Honduran ambassador said that the Nicaraguan authorities have refused to seek means of resolving the differences between the two nations.

With reference to the Contadora Group, he denied that the efforts of this peace-seeking group have failed or stagnated although he recognized that the Central American situation is so complex that it makes it impossible for the Contadora Group's efforts to be practicable.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Edmundo Jarquin has reiterated his unconditional support of the Contadora Group because, in his opinion, it represents the only possibility for a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict; he said that, nevertheless, the Organization of American States could have a decisive influence on the solution of the problem.

Both ambassadors attended the reception at the Brazilian Embassy but did not meet with each other. In their statements to the press, they coincided in saying that the Mexican position within the Latin American framework is proof of its interest that the solution be peaceful and that it not be imposed by force. In their separate statements to the press, the two ambassadors said they believe the Contadora Group will be successful if governments have the desire and political decision to seek peace.

EL SALVADOR

VICE PRESIDENT CASTILLO REMAINS SERIOUSLY ILL

PA100413 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The health of Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount remains the same, as of today, Sunday, and as of this hour. It was reported that the vice president was urgently transferred on Friday morning aboard a U.S. Air Force plane to an Air Force hospital in San Antonio, Texas. He is receiving urgent treatment for an infection in his urinary system, which provoked the malfunction of his left kidney and left him seriously ill. According to Government House sources, his health has remained unchanged throughout the weekend.

UNION LEADERS TO ATTEND DEBATE WITH FDR

PA100420 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The peasant and worker sectors have advocated a public debate with the FDR that is scheduled to take place on 12 October in the United States. The government, especially the Christian Democratic Party, will attend the public forum. Meanwhile, the Democratic Action Party and the National Conciliation Party are studying the strategy to adopt regarding the public forum, to be held at the University of California at Santa Barbara, with the attendance of FDR representatives, including Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Ruben Zamora.

In addition, union leaders have revealed their decision to attend the dialgoue with FDR members seeking detente in El Salvador, which has been experiencing a grave conflict for the past 5 years. Catholic Church spokesmen have stated that they also advocate this civilized way to start talks with the leftist rebels, aimed at achieving peace for El Salvador.

The National Association of Private Enterprise, ANEP, and the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, have adamantly refused to participate in and are opposed to this public forum.

ARMY DENIES REPORTS OF 80 MASSACRED PEASANTS

PA100438 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces have denied rumors about the massacre of 80 people in San Antonio de la Cruz, Chalatenango Department. Army representatives in Chalatenango and Defense Ministry spokesmen in San Salvador have denied reports of a massacre of 80 peasants, mainly residents of San Antonio de la Cruz, a village 7 km north of the 5 November Hydroelectric Central.

These announcements and rumors spread by leftist rebels in the last few hours are aimed at discrediting the Salvadoran Armed Forces and Government. Nothing has happened in the area in past weeks, much less in the last 4 days. According to reports received in the capital, members of the Atlacatl Battalion are accused of massacring some 80 peasants. However, Defense Ministry and Armed Forces spokesmen in Chalatenango have denied this.

ECONOMY STUDENTS PROTEST VIOLATION OF RIGHTS

PA110231 San Salvador El MUNDO in Spanish 8 Sep 84 p 24

[Association of Students of Economic Sciences (Sociedad de Estudiantes de Ciencias Economicas) advertisement]

[Excerpt] Whereas Jose Napoleon Duarte, constitutional president and general commander of the Armed Forces promised during his electoral campaign that he would have absolute power, that human rights would be respected, that investigations into murders and disappearances carried out by the death squads, abuse of authority, illegal detentions by the various security corps, etc, would continue; and

His promises have turned out to be just that: promises. The reality has been a continuation of the repressive schemes of previous regimes, as military operations continue in the search for "peace" in the form of combing operations and arrests by security agents dressed in civilian clothes, including those of three university students;

The Association of Students of Economic Sciences therefore demands from President Jose Napoleon Duarte, Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, Deputy Public Security Minister Reynaldo Lopez Nuila, directors of the security corps, and U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Thomas Pickering that they stop committing these acts, which are against individual rights and against the university community in general; and the immediate release of students Arnoldo Chevez, William Ramos, and Daniel Huezo.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte: Fulfill your promise. Or will you proclaim that human rights are not violated in El Salvador during your next tour of Latin America?

"For science at the service of people"

Association of Students of Economic Sciences

FMLN: GUERRILLAS ABLE TO REPEL U.S. INVASION

PA101745 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 84

[FMLN guerrilla Commander Octavio Martinez, an FMLN General Command member, interviewed in "guerrilla-controlled territory"; date not given -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Commander Martinez analyzed El Salvador's internal military situation. He stressed: "The military situation is very favorable for our forces. Our troops have been organized to permit better resistance to enemy operations. We are ready to launch new operations. There is some internal unrest within certain Army groups probably brought about by a possible U.S. invasion.

"The process to turn the enemy Army into a puppet Army has continued to take place. We also know of internal contradictions among those groups in view of the nature of a new U.S. invasion of Latin American territory. The contradictions mainly revolved around whether the Army can fight us and defeat us now or if they need U.S. troops to intervene with their troops and armaments. "We believe that this is one of the most important contradictions at this time. They are clearly reflected in statements by Colonel Domingo Monterrosa who is the 3d Infantry Brigade commander, and in statements by Colonel Blandon, the Armed Forces Chief of Staff. Blandon is now proposing the withdrawal of U.S. military advisers. Meanwhile, Col Monterrosa is proposing an increase in U.S. advisers as well as more military weapons."

Since June, El Salvador has been ruled by a rightist government led by Jose Napoleon Duarte who won an election in which only conservative and right-wing parties participated. According to guerrilla Commander Martinez, the FMLN sees, in the short-run, a restructuring of the Army and a possible coup d'etat to reposition forces within the military establishment and prepare the Salvadoran Army for a U.S. invasion. Regarding this, Martinez said he sees contradictions between the leadership of Col Adolfo Blandon, who is the Salvadoran Armed Forces Chief of Staff, and Col Domingo Monterrosa, who leads one of the most prestigious counterinsurgency battalions in the Salvadoran war.

"We think that this situation could bring about a coup d'etat. However, we still think that an agreement to resolve contradications within the enemy Army is possible. They have said that no serious contradictions exist, but we must recall that this has happened in the Army on many other occasions and they have been able to regain power through a coup d'etat or other means."

As for charges made by the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments that guerrillas from that Central American country receive weapons from Cuba via Nicaragua, Commander Martinez said:

"Those reports are aimed at linking other countries with our own conflict. I could tell you that we have recovered from the enemy enough weapons and ammunition, and the world knows this, to equip our army and other larger units. As evidence of this, I could tell you that when we attacked the 4th Brigade, we seized more than 400 weapons and during our attack on the Cerron Grande Dam, in which we conducted a full-scale operation, we seized more than 300 weapons including a 120-mm mortar and other artillery armament. Therefore, at this time, our larger logistics supplie come from the arsenals of the U.S. Army itself, which is sending weapons by the tons to the Salvadoran Army."

To guerrilla Commander Martinez, the harshness of the Salvadoran war, which involves death squad operations and multiple daily murders, demand a negotiated solution to end this bloodshed.

"We must end this bloodshed. We must seek a political negotiated solution to the current crisis. To this effect, we have on several occasions outlined our determination to talk with the enemy forces; to talk and seek a solution. Some diplomatic efforts through other governments have been made. We have received their support, or at least their acceptance of our position to seek a political solution through a dialogue with the Duarte administration."

The guerrilla commander described as very positive the Costa Rican offer to mediate in the Salvadoran conflict by offering either its territory or the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador as the site for talks between the guerrillas and the Duarte administration. In addition, Commander Martinez stressed that they are convinced of the need to explore all available possibilities to find a political solution to the conflict in view of the high social and human cost of the Salvadoran war. He also said that they continue to believe that President Duarte's good judgment will prevail in the end and that he will seek a political solution.

"We are convinced that we must continue seeking a solution; we must use every means to seek a political solution to this situation. And if to achieve this we have to meet somewhere with Duarte, we are willing to do just that, no matter where. We have even said we are willing to establish a commission to seek a solution to the conflict, a peace commission much like the one established in Colombia."

The FMLN guerrilla commander said that this proposal to engage in a dialogue and negotiate with President Duarte's administration does not reflect weakness on the part of the Salvadoran rebels.

"We have advocated that proposal for the 4 years we have been waging war. This proposal comes at a time when the war has intensified. This is the best time for the FMLN forces, because we have learned how to use the weapons that the United States has provided us through its Army. We have also learned how to execute tactical maneuvers on the battlefield. We already know the terrain; we have fought their counterinsurgency units; we have seized their weapons; and we have inflicted on them many casualties. The territories currently under FMLN control comprise more than 1/3 of the entire national territory. The support of our people is ever increasing; solidarity from all peoples of the world is also increasing."

As for the threat of a possible invasion by U.S. troops on Salvadoran territory, the insurgent leader said that they are ready to reject any foreign invasion.

"If the U.S. Army were to invade our territory we would have enough arms and ammunition to resist an invasion and to stop it right on our territory. We could defeat it as the Vietnamese did some years ago."

FDR-FMLN SAY DEBATES BOLSTER DUARTE, REAGAN

PA100410 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The most reactionary and obstructionist sectors of the country hit the ceiling when they learned that the University of California had suggested a public debate among the various political sectors of our country.

Duarte's regime has already announced that it will participate, but its word is worthless in face of the pressures and shrieks of an oligarchy that does not want Duarte's regime to talk or negotiate to find a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Even Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the death squads, said that participation by members of the dictatorship in the debate would acknowledge the belligerency and strength of the FDR-FMLN alliance.

The historical stance of the oligarchy and its political representatives only shows their insecurity and weakness in facing the firm stance and just demands of the Salvadoran people represented in the FDR-FMLN alliance.

The Christian Democrats will attempt to handle the debate in a diplomatic manner in order to place in a good light the warmongering and genocidal policy of the U.S. Administration. During that public debate, broadcast by a U.S. television network, the Salvadoran Christian Democrats will seek to improve Ronald Reagan's image. Reagan is trying to get himself reelected to a second presidential term.

In the face of the decisions of the Reagan administration and the history of the oligarchy, Duarte's regime continues to demonstrate its character: It is a government that cannot decide on its own; a government without real power; a government that has not been able to strengthen its position despite its 3 months as a puppet and sell-out government.

While Duarte's regime, the oligarchy, and the military high command continue to devour each other with their internal differences, the FDR-FMLN continues to express its willingness and decision to find a political solution to the conflict, a solution that will pave the way for a new government in which the ample social and political sectors of our country, El Salvador, will participate.

The fact that Duarte's regime has to depend on the U.S. Administration for everything it needs is not a sign of independence; having the working class living in misery and experiencing hunger, cold, sickness, and ignorance is not a sign of independence.

The homeland demands peace. The people demand their welfare and freedom, and the FDR-FMLN has suggested a way to find this. The last word must come from Jose Napoleon Duarte's government. Long live the independence! Yankee invaders out!

FARABUNDO MARTI REPORTS FMLN RELEASE OF POW'S

PA110257 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Attention, much attention Salvadoran people. Attention soldiers, NCO's, and officers of the government Army. The FMLN continues expressing its willingness to respect the life and rights of any soldier, NCO, or officer who surrenders in combate.

Today, 10 September, the FMLN released eight soldiers of the government's Army who were members of the Cazadores Battalion at Military Detachment No 1 in Chalatenango. They were captured on 28 June when the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Battalions Group attacked and took control of the strategic 5 November Dam. The release of these prisoners today was reported in a war bulletin from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. These eight government soldiers were freed on the Northern Trunk Highway, near Potrero Grande Canton, Aguilares jurisdiction, northern San Salvador Department.

FMLN REPORTS HONDURAN ARMY ATTACKS ON VILLAGES

PA080342 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] We have information regarding the aggressions that the Honduran Army has been carrying out in the last few days against our territory. The report states: On 5 September, Honduran Army troops stationed in Soloara near the border with the Salvadoran department of Morazan fired mortars on the Salvadoran villages of Nahuaterique, Las Aradas, and (El Granadillo) As a result of this action by the Honduran Army, 4 year old Juana Perez was seriously wounded in (El Granadillo). The FMLN warns that it is ready to respond to this aggression against our fatherland by foreign troops.

VENCEREMOS REPORTS ARMY CAPTURE OF VILLAGERS

PA070306 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Attention, here is a denunciation that has reached Radio Venceremos. It indicates that on Wednesday, 5 September, members of the dictatorship's Armed Forces headquartered in El Paraiso arrived in the village of (Las Garcitas) located on the Northern Trunk Highway at 0600 and violently seized the residents and forced them into three trucks. After forcing more than 100 men, women, and children out of their homes, the puppet Armed Forces took them to the El Paraiso garrison where they have been submitted to intense questioning, accusing them of belonging to the FMLN. This is another action by the puppet Army in the campaign of terror that it has unleashed in rural areas.

FMLN ATTACKS ENEMY CONVOY ON COASTAL HIGHWAY

PA070308 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] FMLN forces have attacked an enemy convoy on the coastal highway. The convoy was protecting fuel trucks going from Usulutan to San Salvador. The attack took place on the turnoff to Ceiba Gacha in the jurisdiction of Jiquilisco. The enemy suffered one dead and two seriously wounded. We did not sustain any casualties. This action was carried out even though the enemy had control of the coastal highway to provide greater security to the convoy. This action occurred at 1330 on Wednesday, 5 September when an FMLN unit attacked the enemy convoy that included three trucks and several fuel tankers.

ARCE SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU

AU070730 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Secretary General

In these difficult conditions we celebrate together with the Romanian people the 40th anniversary of their liberation. Renewing our greeting to the people and the Communist Party of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we express our wishes for further developing and strengthening the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our peoples, parties and governments.

Commander Bayardo Arce Castano, Coordinator of the Political Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front

NUNEZ URGES STRONGER DEFENSE AGAINST AGGRESSION

PA110336 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Sep 84 p 5

[Excerpts] Leon -- Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez yesterday participated on behalf of the FSLN in the ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the people's largest organization in the country [Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS)]. He issued a call to the people to join efforts "at a time when we are experiencing the effects of an imperialist aggression in the military, economic, and social sectors."

He also urged the people to continue strengthening the ranks of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] to counter military aggression and prepare even more in the political sector, since the elections are part of the national defense tasks.

While strongly criticizing the right-wing groups which chose not to participate in the country's political process, he said: "They are trying to synchronize their political activities with the counterrevolution's action." He warned that, "whether they like it or not, the CDS will continue to exist in Nicaragua.

The FSLN's first candidate to the National Assembly issued a call to the people to wage a tenacious political-ideological struggle, which is represented, on one side, by the abstentionist efforts of right-wing groups seeking to use the lack of proper supplies and the military draft to undermine the revolution. "These recalcitrant groups lacked the courage to participate in the elections and are now crying abroad about the Patriotic Military Service [SMP] being a law and a duty in this country. If they provoke us, they must be stopped with the people's power," he emphasized.

Defense of the CDS

He explained that, regarding the attitude of certain parties, such as the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC], which seek to change the CDS into "neighborhood boards," the people "cannot remain silent" and must "defend to a man the fact that the CDS will always exist in this country."

When presenting the region's candidates to the assembly, Commander Nunez urged the people "to remain vigilant every minute, day, and year, because these candidates must defend their interests and live up to the trust which the FSLN has in them."

Another CDS task, 6 years after being founded, Nunez said, is to write the history which depicts the struggle of thousands of Nicaraguans comprising the organization: "This is necessary to ridicule the right-wing sector and parties and to prove that the CDS is a perpetual reality in Nicaragua."

DEFENSE MINISTRY RELEASES AUGUST REPORT

PA071550 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Over 100 rebels, 19 government troops, and 7 civilians were killed in heavy fighting between the Army and anti-Sandinist forces in the principal departments of northern Nicaragua during the month of August, according to Defense inistry reports today.

A military report released Thursday by the ministry's chief of information, Captain Rosa Pasos, revealed that in the same period there were 17 counterrevolutionary attacks on cooperatives, peasant settlements, and production units in the northern and southern sectors of the country. The report added that the rebel actions in the north were concentrated in the communities of Quilali, Telpaneca, and San Juan del Rio Coco near Madriz, Nueva Segovia, and Jinotega Departments.

It also indicated that the anti-Sandinists suffered 42 wounded and that there were 14 rebels ambushed in 81 combat actions in the same month.

The military spokesman said that there are approximately 700 members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) currently active in the sector. However, Pasos pointed out that after the "heavy blows" inflicted on the "contras," these forces are trying to regroup to launch new military attacks.

Meanwhile, in a recent transmission monitored here, the clandestine station "Radio 15 September" claimed that at least 200 Sandinist soldiers died in clashes in the northern part of the country between 8 and 13 August. According to official reports, there were also 11 rebel naval operations in August against government positions near the Nicaraguan Pacific, and 11 violations of maritime waters in the same sector. Pasos also reported 28 incursions into Nicaraguan airspace in the north for reconnaissance tasks or to drop supplies to the groups trying to overthrow the Managua government, while "spying flights" and reconnaissance operations by U.S. warships continued throughout the month.

The military officer claimed that there are over 3,000 anti-Sandinists currently operating throughout the territory, although Adolfo Calero, chief of the FDN, recently reported that at least 12,000 FDN members are fighting in this country. Likewise, Calero said that 6,000 others will join a new offensive announced for this month in which "we will carry out military actions that will astound the world."

A week ago Commander Hugo Torres, chief of the Army's political directorate, indicated that some 4,500 FDN members had infiltrated the north in an anti-Sandinist plan known as "Black Moon."

In August, there were also two sabotage actions carried out by the rebels against a tugboat in the Atlantic and on a power line in the north, "which caused no major damages," according to the official report.

The latest military dispatches noted that at least 40 anti-Sandinists have died thus far in September. A report released today revealed the deaths of 16 rebels and 4 soldiers in combat actions between 4 and 5 September in the La Cruz de Rio Grande sector in central Zelaya, 300 km east of Managua, and near the community of Wiwili in northern Jinotega Department.

In late August the Sandinist Army downed a C-47 plane, which dropped supplies to rebel groups in that department.

Last Saturday the Sandinist forces shot down a helicopter which, together with three "push-and-pull" planes, attacked a military training center in Santa Clara on the Honduran border. Two North Americans aboard the helicopter were killed. The Nicaraguan Government ordered the bodies brought to this capital until they are claimed.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CLASHES 6, 7 SEP

PA082214 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1940 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Eighteen counterrevolutionaries were killed and one captured when they were trying to blow up a bridge in southern Zelaya and clashed with forces of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. Here is more information, direct from the Defense Ministry:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The Somozist counterrevolutionaries suffered 18 dead, and our troops captured 1 person and seized rifles and military supplies in 5 battles in the mountainous regions of southern Zelaya and Matagalpa on 6 and 7 September. The counterrevolutionaries also tried to blow up a bridge in Nueva Segovia Department. On the afternoon of 6 September an undetermined number of counterrevolutionaries led by (Wiloc) and (Arandu) clashed with our troops stationed in Buenos Aires, 25 km northwest of Waslala. The enemy sustained four dead.

The same day, 6 September, a battle was waged in La Concepcion, 28 km east of Rio Blanco. Seven counterrevolutionaries were killed by Sandinist fire. A counterrevolutionary was captured when the EPS dislodged the counterrevolutionaries from a mercenary camp 27 km east of Rama.

On the morning of 7 September our troops clashed with approximately 200 counterrevolutionaries of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] 3 km north of Tasbapauni in southern Zelaya. Three counterrevolutionaries were killed.

On the afternoon of 7 September a group of counterrevolutionaries clashed with our troops 3 km northwest of Monkey Point. Three mercenaries were killed, and four rifles and military supplies were seized. At 0300 on 7 September three counterrevolutionaries placed a claymore mine on the bridge in the town of Santa Rosa, 4 km west of Palacaguina. One of the terrorists was killed when [words indistinct].

The EPS laments the death in battle of five companeros and the wounding of six.

[Signed] Managua, free Nicaragua, 8 September 1984;

After 50 years, Sandino lives!

Defense Ministry [end recording]

CONTRAS 'CLAIM' TO HAVE $10 MILLION IN PRIVATE AID

PA102222 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries claim to have collected more than $10 million from private U.S. corporations as well as from foreign governments, including Israel, Guatemala, and Taiwan, among others.

Counterrevolutionary leader Adolfo Calero Portocarrero [president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force National Directorate] in statements to THE NEW YORK TIMES said that the money was given to the counterrevolutionaries financed by the CIA through foundations and corporations based in foreign countries, to avoid identification of the donors.

ARDE ATTACKS, KIDNAPS FSLN CANDIDATE AIDE

PA072349 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] At 0900 on 5 September a group composed of an undetermined number of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] counterrevolutionaries intercepted a boat headed for Karawala, Laguna de Perlas, 10 km northeast of Tasbapauli, and kidnapped companeros Roy Hooper and Patricia Delgado as well as the boatman, who has not been identified. Companero Roy Hooper is an FSLN candidate to the National Assembly for Zelaya Sur and Companera Patricia Delgado is secretary general of the FSLN branch in Laguna de Perlas. Both were touring towns in the area to explain the FSLN's platform.

The number of counterrevolutionaries who ambushed and kidnapped our companeros has been estimated at 80 by members of the State Security Corps, who were later attacked when they tried to recover the boat, which was found lying on the beach in the Tasbapauli area.

Companero Hooper has a degree in history and is a former professor at the School of Humanities of the National University. He has been director of the Nicaraguan Institute of the Atlantic Coast since 1981 and is a native of Laguna de Perlas, Zelaya Sur Department, Special Zone No 1

Managua, free Nicaragua, 7 September 1984.

After 50 years, Sandino is alive!

COSTA RICAN RADIO IMPACTO REPORTER RELEASED

PA082118 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Luis Manuel Mora Sanchez, Radio Impacto's correspondent in Managua, has been released from the Sandinist jails. After being imprisoned for more than 5 months, Mora Sanchez was released as a result of a pardon issued by the Nicaraguan State Council on Wednesday.

Our correspondent in Managua was accused of being a counterrevolutionary and tried by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal, which sentenced him to 9 years in prison. In reality, his crime was to report what is happening in Nicaragua through Radio Impacto.

VOTERS FEEL 'APATHY', 'FEAR' AS ELECTIONS NEAR

PA102315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1851 GMT 10 Sep 84

[By Arturo Gudino]

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan electoral campaign, which culminates on 4 November, continues to develop in a climate of marked apathy among the people. The opposition political leaders attribute this apathy to the "fear of reprisals by the mass organizations" of Sandinism.

Of the seven registered parties at least four, Socialists, Popular Social Christians, Democratic Conservatives, and Independent Liberals, insist that the people are "afraid."

Conservative presidential candidate Clemente Guido has warned: "Unless full guarantees are granted for the mobilization of our followers, we will not participate in the elections."

For his part, Socialist candidate Domingo Sanchez has said: "There is passive nonconformity, which originates in fear. People fear the reprisals of the Sandinist organizations."

Fifty days away from the election, when a president, vice president, and a 90-member assembly will be chosen, the parties continue to complain about this situation, even though the ruling FSLN has asked that "free activity of the registered organizations be permitted."

One of the principal slogans of the Independent Liberals, who have nominated former Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy, is: "Fear must be dispelled."

The main target of the parties' criticism are the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS), created in each of the country's neighborhoods during the insurrection against Anastasio Somoza's regime. Thus, the opponents of Sandinism have promised that if they win the elections they will either dissolve or modify the CDS. However, FSLN Directorate Member Carlos Nunez asserted yesterday, Sunday, that "even if it makes the right-wingers' stomachs turn, the CDS will exist forever."

Meanwhile, Godoy warned last weekend that Nicaragua has been "invaded" by some 25,000 "internationalists" who "do not produce anything and come to rob Nicaraguans of their bread."

"We are not against foreigners, but we cannot approve of their coming here to try to do here what they failed to do in their own countries," he added.

He also criticized the presence of foreign military advisers in Nicaragua, adding: "It is a known fact that at least one foreign general is in our country. He never lacks meat at his table, while the people face scarcity."

ARDE GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES AUGUST WAR BULLETIN

PA020400 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] Armed Forces General Command war bulletin "for the month of August"; issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 1 September]

[Text] The General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, reports to the heroic Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples that:

1. Betrayed by the nine pseudocommanders of the FSLN, ARDE's heroic combatants who fight for our revolution have carried out 30 war actions against the pro-Soviet Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. The war actions (?were carried out) by units and columns operating in our mountains. The columns are: The Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya and the Mario Sanchez Letama commanded by Companeros Bufalo, Cadejo, Apache, Vibora, Gati, and Chicharra.

2. The war actions occurred at Ciudad Rama, La Azucena, and Los Chiles in Zelaya and Rio San Juan Departments.

3. During these clashes, the enemy suffered 105 confirmed dead and 40 wounded. In addition, 15 prisoners were taken, 12 of whom joined our ranks. Camouflaged uniforms and a large quantity of ammunition were taken, and a base that served as a command post was destroyed.

4. We suffered two wounded; these are recovering in our field hospitals. Our companeros withdrew in an orderly manner to the positions we control in the mountains of our homeland's southeasternmost area. In this heroic and patriotic manner, our combatants have continued their uncheckable and overwhelming advance toward our homeland's center and the east. Our forces will not stop. They will carry the peasants' insurrection to Managua. In this manner we and our people will defeat the Marxist-Leninist tyranny and recover our longed-for freedom. Without totalitarianism or return to the past!

[Signed] Commander Eden Pastora Gomez, ARDE Armed Forces General Commander

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S GYORGY ACZEL

Meets Antonio Perez Herrero

FL102316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo, has met in Havana with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. The meeting took place in a fraternal and friendly climate, which corresponds to the relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries. They discussed matters of mutual interest.

Meets Castro

LD110921 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 11 Sep 84

[Text] Fidel Castro has received Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, who is currently staying in Cuba on a friendly visit. Relations between the two parties formed the main topic of discussion at the meeting.

FESTIVAL OF UNDERWATER FILMS HELD IN HAVANA

Castro Receives Group

FL101250 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Last night, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received the jury and Organizing Committee of the First World Festival of Underwater Movies. During a lively conversation, Fidel spoke with the actors and expressed interest in the possibility of the development in Cuba of this cinematographic specialty. Mexican actor Ramon Bravo told the commander in chief some of his experiences during the filming of the documentary films shown at the festival. In the name of the Cuban actors who work in underwater movies, Rene David gave Fidel the prize he was awarded for his movie at the festival.

Hart Attends Ceremony

FL101604 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] In Havana, Armando Hart, Politburo member and minister of culture, attended the awards ceremony of the First World Festival of Underwater Movies, which lasted 1 week. On the last day it was announced that the Golden Trident prize for super-8 films was awarded to an Austrian film. The first prize of the World Confederation of Underwater Activities was awarded for a Belgian film.

FLAVIO BRAVO MEETS CSSR ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT

FL102224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Alois Indra, president of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, received Flavio Bravo, president of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, in a special audience today. During the talks, Indra discussed the current international situation and blamed the Reagan administration's militaristic policy, especially the installation of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, for the deterioration of the world situation

The Czechoslovak leader praised Cuba's foreign policy, its position of principle toward the United States, and its active participation in the Nonaligned Movement. Indra saw as being positive the increasingly close ties between Czechoslovakia and Cuba and their parties and peoples, characterized by lively political contacts and constantly developing economic cooperation. Flavio Bravo expressed thanks for the warm welcome given his delegation in Czechoslovakia and noted the assistance from the socialist community to the Cuban process of socialist development. Speaking of international problems, he said that due to Washington's policy in Central America and the Caribbean, there is a situation approaching direct military intervention. In the meeting, Bravo emphasized that in the face of imperialist aggression, all the Cuban people's efforts center on production and defense.

ALMEIDA BOSQUE HAILS BULGARIAN DEVELOPMENT

FL101550 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1209 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia -- Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has praised the development achieved by Bulgaria in the 4 decades it has been building socialism. Almeida, who is vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, headed the Cuban delegation that attended the festivities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the triumph of the Bulgarian people's revolution, which is that nation's main holiday. The Cuban leader told PRELA he was satisfied by the attention he and his delegation had received and commented that he had found a prosperous nation and a happy people. In addition to attending the official ceremonies commemorating 9 September, the Cuban delegation headed by Almeida, which arrived in Sofia last Thursday, visited an electronic enterprise producing semiconductors and a nuclear power plant.

CAPE VERDEAN FOREIGN MINISTER DA LUZ ARRIVES

FL071758 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Cape Verdean Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz arrived at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport this morning for an official and friendly visit. Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Vice Foreign Minister Giraldo Mazola met him at the airport.

Begins Talks With Malmierca

FL102248 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Official talks between Cuba and Cape Verde opened today at the Foreign Ministry. Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, welcomed Cape Verdean Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz, who arrived in Cuba last Friday on an official visit.

CUBAN CULTURAL WEEK CONCLUDES IN PANAMA

PA110214 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Tomorrow the third Panamanian-Cuban cultural encounter will conclude in Panama City after a week of resounding success. Activities have included art exhibits, presentations by bands and dance groups, and lectures covering various aspects of Cuba's culture. The Cuban delegation, headed by Marta Arjona, director of cultural heritage, has met with intellectuals, newsmen, students, and the general public.

'ANTISOCIAL' CUBANS IN PERU TO BE RELOCATED

PA071956 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has announced his firm decision to relocate the Cuban antisocial elements who are currently living in Tupac Amaru Park, San Luis District, on the outskirts of Lima. Despite strong opposition from the Cuban exiles, Belaunde Terry gave this response to a delegation of San Luis residents who have been lobbying for some time for eviction of the Cuban antisocial elements because they engage in immoral acts, robbery, prostitution, and other actions that run contrary to public decency.

Further Report

PA081232 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The 300 antisocial individuals of Cuban origin who are occupying the San Luis amusement park in Lima will be transferred to Pachacamac, 20 km from the Peruvian capital. The mayor of the San Luis District, Julio Castro, said that once the group has been transferred the city government will begin reconstructing the amusement center at an estimated cost of more than $250,000. The transfer of the Cubans, who left the island in 1980, was favorably received by the San Luis residents who are constantly affected by the group's criminal actions.

PLANES, TROOPS TO BE SENT TO HOMESTEAD AIR BASE

FL081338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Seventy-two F-16 fighter-bombers will replace the 60 F-4's at Homestead Air Force Base near Miami and their basic mission will be to fight, according to the spokesman for that military installation. Air Force spokesmen said that the military base, used by Washington during the October 1962 crisis, will also get 518 additional troops. The F-16 is a ultra modern plane, equipped with an M-61 20-mm cannon for which it can carry 515 rounds. It is equipped for electronic warfare and capable of carrying six 227 kg bombs. Until now these airplanes have been used mainly by U.S. tactical aviation units stationed in West Europpe. Since Ronald Reagan took office he has decided to increase the number of tactical fighters to 3,000. Also, U.S. Navy spokesmen have confirmed the existence of problems in the manufacture of the F-18, which necessitated the removal of 14 engines from these planes because of numerous defects.

PUERTO RICAN SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN 12 SEP

PA081309 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] We dedicate this campaign of solidarity with Puerto Rico to the 26 prisoners of war who have been victims of the federal grand jury, which imprisons patriots without filing due charges against them, particularly Federico Centron Fiallo and Carlos Noya, who have completed two jail terms. This statement was made by Doris Pizarro, representative in Cuba of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, during a news conference in Havana on the occasion of the campaign of solidarity with that Caribbean state which will take place from 12-23 September.

Doris Pizarro added that Luis Escribano, member of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party; Carlos Penu, president of the fishermen's association; Oyli Santana, coordinator of the Christian ecumenical movement; and Puerto Rican nationalist patriot Irvin Flores, will come to Cuba for this campaign. The Puerto Rican socialist leader discussed the grave economic conditions that prevail in her country and the consequences of its colonial status, and stressed that the United States takes advantage of Puerto Rico's colonial status to take youths out of schools and universities to enlist them in the military.

U.S. IMPEDES RETURN OF BODIES FROM NICARAGUA

PA091647 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Report by Francisco Urizarri, PRELA correspondent in Managua]

[Text] The obstacles President Ronald Reagan's government is creating to the return to the United States of the bodies of the two Americans whose helicopter was downed on 1 September while attacking Nicaragua are in line with Washington's responsibility for recruiting and sending mercenaries to Central America. This is the prevailing view within local journalistic circles. Apparently, this view is also gaining ground among U.S. congressmen, who are now demanding information from the CIA and the Pentagon on these activities and groups, and on the use of U.S.-built military bases in Honduras.

Analysts regard the statements made by several official U.S. spokesmen to the effect that their government is not involved in these anti-Sandinist activities as absurd. According to former CIA official John Stockwell, it is utterly impossible for the mercenary group Civilian Military Assistance, to which the two Americans belonged, to be aiding the counterrevolutionaries without CIA control. Stockwell recalled that under White House orders, the CIA created, financed, and now directs the counterrevolutionary army and fully controls all of its actions. Moreover, it is naive to think that a newcomer could fly a $600,000 helicopter, use U.S. bases, and obtain sufficient information to stage an attack against a Nicaraguan military school, while operating, as the Sandinists claim, at a highly professional level.

Peter H. Parker, the father of one of the dead mercenaries, has revealed that shortly after being granted permission by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to transfer his son's body from Managua, a State Department official telephoned him and told him to dissociate himself from the issue because the U.S. Embassy in Managua would handle the negotiations with the Sandinists. Parker added that according to the official, these negotiations would be difficult and might take weeks. Undoubtedly, in the midst of the U.S. electoral campaign, the Reagan administration is attempting to (?dissociate) itself from an event that it brought about and that violates U.S. neutrality. Moreover, there is the unusual development that the United States is impeding Nicaragua's humanitarian decision to return the bodies to relatives.

U.S. MILITARIZATION OF AREA ACCELERATES

PA092208 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States is hastily militarizing Central America. This race against time, in which Washington wants to reach the goal of a well-established war apparatus in the region, must conclude before the U.S. presidential election in November. Thus President Ronald Reagan will have the options to decide, depending on the outcome of the elections, which path his Central American policy must follow.

In recent months the U.S. presence in Latin America has increased substantially. War fleets, military maneuvers, and exchanges of official envoys with the area's dictatorial regimes are among the most significant developments promoted by the White House in the region with evident warmongering purposes. Neither the Pentagon nor the State Department have failed to notice the increasing differences among the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary ranks. Inthis connection, it has taken steps to smooth the rough edges among the contra leaders, in order to present a somewhat solid anti-Nicaraguan front.

Thus, we see that anti-Sandinist leaders Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo have signed an agreement to put aside their personal differences and get their organizations to work in coordinated attacks on Nicaragua. The document, signed in Costa Rica, unites a faction of the so-called Democratic Revolutionary Alliance led by Robelo and the so-called Sandino Revolutionary Front led by Pastora. Through the CIA, Washington has also made efforts to unite the various ranks of the so-called Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which operates against Nicaragua from Honduras.

Costa Rica was not excluded from these U.S. plans to militarize Central America, as this country holds a strategic geographical position in Washington's aggressive plans for the area. Costa Rica dissolved its army in 1948 and presently has only two police corps: the Civil Guard and the Rural Guard. The country's tradition is that these institutions are completely renewed when a new government assumes political power every 4 years. A high-ranking Costa Rican official recently confirmed that in early 1984 the Pentagon began sending new weapons and war material to the Costa Rican police forces. Public Security Ministry official Col Francisco Tacsan has announced that the San Jose government is currently taking steps to acquire rifles, mortars, uniforms, and possibly planes to patrol Costa Rica's coasts. According to Tacsan, by year's end, Costa Rica expects to have a new supply of 4,000 M-15's and an undetermined number of planes, in accordance with national needs.

It is very clear that the U.S. Government is the most interested party in these weapons supplies for Costa Rica. If this were not the case, these developments could not have begun. The press also claims that U.S. weapons shipments to Costa Rica are much larger than officially reported. According to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, the shipment will include 81-mm mortars, rocket launchers, and tanks, all of which are part of a $20-million military assistance plan for Costa Rica.

The essence of this process of Costa Rican militarization is closely connected with the White House's war programs for the region, which are intended to isolate Nicaragua, intensify U.S. hegemony in the area, and impose solutions to the crisis from a position of force.

U.S. SEEN AS PINOCHET ACCOMPLICE IN CHILE

PA100431 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] General Augusto Pinochet, chief of the Chilean regime, has once again unleashed his fury against the people. The repression against the 10th national protest on Tuesday and Wednesday is irrefutable proof of the fascist and bloodthirsty nature of the military dictatorship that has been in power in that South American country for the past 11 years.

The toll of the police and military repression was 9 dead, dozens wounded, and 500 arrested. The dead include two children, two teenagers, and French priest Andre Jarlan.

Chile is a clear example of the fact that fascism does not have humane or legal limits when it is a matter of protecting the selfish interests of the oligarchy and the military groups that hold power. However, there is a limit to the people's patience. They are already showing this objectively with constant antidictatorial demonstrations in recent months.

Gen Pinochet remains indifferent to the popular clamor for a return to democracy and an end to repression. He merely repeats that he will forcibly crush any outbreak of rebellion and that he will remain in government until 1989. The position of the Chilean regime has in fact closed all paths to dialogue and national reconciliation. The dictatorship's socioeconomic policy has been a total failure. It has also alienated the financial and political circles that had backed the September 1973 fascist coup. Today Pinochet can count only on the Army's power, in other words the power of force. As was shown in the recent protest, he uses it indiscriminately.

The Chilean regime's repression is seen not only in these protests but is systematically applied against all political opponents. During the fifth seminar of Latin American studies that was held in Porto Alegre, Brazil, it was reported that in the first half of 1984, 3,000 people were arrested in Chile for political reasons. That figure is five times higher than the number of arrests by the Chilean repressive forces in 1980 and 1981.

The U.S. Government is an accomplice to the state of terror that prevails in Chile. It covers up, supports, and helps finance the repressive forces of the Pinochet regime. Although during the administration of U.S. President Jimmy Carter U.S. aid to Chile was reduced due to international pessure, the current Republican administration openly cooperates with the Chilean authorities. At the request of the U.S. Government, Washington's allies cooperate with the dictatorial Chilean regime through the supply of weapons and economic aid. The most eloquent example is Israel, which advises Pinochet's repressive forces and finances some of the regime's economic plans. The United States assigned a similar mission to the racist South African Government, whose military aid to Pinochet is very well known.

As a result, the United States, Israel, South Africa, and other countries with close ties to Chile are accomplices to the repression in that South American country. But in the face of this is the solidarity and support for the Chilean people by the world's progressive governments and peoples. This support and solidarity annoys and angers the Chilean authorities, who in their delirium see the specter of communism behind these gestures.

VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT, SELA RESOLVE DIFFERENCES

PA081730 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Report by Manuel Villar, PRELA correspondent in Caracas]

[Text] The differences between SELA and the Venezuelan Government were resolved when Venezuela reiterated that it does not plan to leave that regional cooperation organization. Such a possibility arose unofficially after Venezuela protested the participation of the SELA permanent secretary, Venezuelan Sebastian Alegrett, in an internal political meeting of leaders of the Social Christian Party, COPEI.

Nevertheless, Venezuela will send a communique to the Latin American Council, the highest SELA authority, expressing its views on the incident, which has had national and international repercussions, since Venezuela is one of the founders of this Latin American organization, and because SELA is the most effective regional cooperation mechanism working to alleviate economic dependence and vulnerability.

The differences were settled after statements and messages were exchanged between the government of President Jaime Lusinchi and the permanent secretary, Sebastian Alegrett.

Simon Alberto Consalvi, minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency, emphatically indicated that Venezuela's support for SELA is not at stake, and underlined that the Latin American economic system is of great importance to the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean. He exhorted all concerned to strengthen this regional integration mechanism, particularly at this time when the area nations are faced with one of the most serious crises in the past 50 years as a result of an excessive foreign debt, protectionist measures in the international market, and unfair economic exchange rates, all of which will be analyzed by SELA in its upcoming regular meeting in Caracas.

CONTADORA GROUP ENDS MEETING IN PANAMA

PA081922 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts concluded their seventh joint meeting last night in Panama City. At this meeting they reviewed a revised version of the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. At the endo of the meeting, the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua received copies of the documents. This recent version of the document resulted from an intense processs of consultations and exchanges, which contributed to enriching and facilitating a consensus that permits the adoption of juridical commitments among all of the parties involved. The foreign ministers who participated in the meeting in Panama City agreed to maintain a permanent consultation process to gurantee the necessary, effective coordination. They set 15 October as the deadline for the Central American governments to state their views on the revised version.

A letter was also sent to the regional chiefs of state, through the Central American foreign minister, explaining the Contadora Group's views of the current regional situation as well as the importance of the advances made regarding the peace efforts.

GROUP OF 77 CONCLUDES MEETING IN CARTAGENA

PA100035 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Agreements which tend to strengthen the developed nations' joint actions have marked the conclusion of the meeting of the follow-up and coordination committee of the Group of 77 in Cartagena, Colombia. The final declaration asserts, among other things, that the stalemate reached in the negotiations between underdeveloped countries and industrialized nations necessitates strengthended joint cooperation. The document adds that the recovery of the international economy will not be possible without a reactivation of the developing countries' growth process.

The final declaration also stresses the importance that the first international seminar on construction of fishing ships will have for third world countries; the seminar will be held next year in Havana. Finally, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo asserted that Latin America considers inequitable the current economic relations with the Third World, which is experiencing the worst period in its economic history.

GUYANA

GOVERNMENT CLOSES 17 MINES IN ESSEQUIBO

PA092104 Paris AFP in Spanish 1828 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Guayanese Government decided to close 17 mines operating in the territory of Essequibo, claimed by neighboring Venezuela as its own, it was reported in this capital today. A spokesman for the Energy and Mines Ministry did not give a detailed explanation on the closure of the mines, but indicated that gold and diamond extraction operations will not be permitted in that area because they are not economical. Several governments and private consortiums abroad had expressed an interest in cooperating with the Guyanese Government in mining development in the Essequibo region. However, Venezuela, which claims this territory of 159,000 square km, is opposed to any investment in Essequibo.

Relations between Caracas and Georgetown are going through a period of detente, and observers believe that the closure of the mines responds to the desire of the Guyanese leaders not to hinder this process. The territorial dispute is in the hands of the UN Secretary General, Peruvian Javier Perez de Cuellar, who will submit a proposal for a peaceful solution.

URUGUAY

SEREGNI PROCLAIMS BROAD FRONT CANDIDATES

PY090311 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Broad Front leader Liber Seregni's speech at ceremony in Montevideo proclaiming the party's presidential, vice presidential, and Montevideo mayoral candidates

[Excerpts] Our Broad Front has always been alive. Workers, students, and our Broad Front have always been alive in the struggle against the dictatorship. [applause and shouts]

The Plenary Board of the Broad Front has chosen its candidates, and the choices are very good ones. Each of our candidates is on the front line in the struggle against the dictatorship. [applause] Presidential candidate Juan Jose Crottogini represents the Broad Front. He represents the Front's continuity. [applause] Vice presidential candidate Jose D'Elia, who comes from the National Workers Convention [CNT] is the CNT. [applause]

I will add another name to our ticket, although it will be only for Montevideo. Each of the departments of the Republic should sponsor their own candidates, who are also on the Broad Front's front line. I want to mention our Companero Mariano Arana, who will run for the post of mayor of Montevideo. Just as D'Elia comes from the CNT and he is the CNT, Arana comes from the Federation of Uruguayan University Students [FEUU] and he is the FEUU. [applause]

I am proudly proclaiming their candidacy today. That is why I said that this proclamation is not a mere formality. It was necessary to explain why we did not grant the request of the rank and file. It was ncessary to explain why we did not consult the rank and file to choose the candidates, and we had to explain why the Broad Front Plenary Board made this decision.

The Front has designated its candidates. The Front will now engage in an electoral campaign with all its strength. As we have repeatedly said, the objective of the Broad Front at this stage is to have the regime hand over power to the representatives elected by the Uruguayan people. [applause]